HUBBUCK'S
WHITE ZINC PAINT.
PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
WHITE LEAD.
COLOURS and VARNISHES.
PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
PINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely Packed for Exportation to all Climates.
Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 50,568—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1895.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8 oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. PENINSULAR ...	5307	R. F. Briscoe	28th Dec. 1895.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan. "
R.M. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monle	11th "
† GANGES	4106	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P. & O. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.M. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4106	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.M. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	29th "
R.M. SHANNON	4139	T. Crewe	7th March
P. & O. GANGES	4106	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4904	A. Symons	28th "
R.M. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.S. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Monle	18th "
P. & O. SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping in the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Valetta" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERAT'R	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	751	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 607	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felinor	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
MIDHONA	C. Belles	4,361	350	7th Feb. 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine on Both Supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, to St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company have now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-scher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersinann	4,013	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 14, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

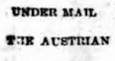
S.S. Don. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.
S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 6th Feb. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 295.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class.—Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 950; nine Months, Rs. 1,050; and twelve Months, Rs. 1,250.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or otherwise by and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU" 3275 Tons, Captain ANDERSON will SAIL on or about the 31st inst., for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, after merging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
She has excellent Cabin Accommodation with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to all parts of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and Japan.
TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident on the persons of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for Travellers in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day.
GOVERNMENT, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
ARREARS OF PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, 14 Court Street House.

GEMMED RINGS.

A present [illegible] comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of [illegible] The style of setting of a few if [illegible] ORIENTAL. The application of the [illegible] crude workmanship. We state that our [illegible] in an appreciated is made up [illegible] workmanship. [illegible] Establishment [illegible] Quality for [illegible] lowest in Bombay. [illegible] monds, Rubies, [illegible] etc.

[illegible] Ld.,
[illegible] A.

[illegible] OUS DEBILITY [illegible] USTED VITALITY. [illegible] Treatise explaining [illegible] ow treatment by [illegible] ly positive cure [illegible] e, will be sent in [illegible] ree application. [illegible] DY Co., 868, High

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 26th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,650 tons, about the 31st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about the 4th January.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 24th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU."
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS TO TELL YOU
that the best and only really reliable method of
PRESERVING, RESTORING, STRENGTHENING & BEUTIFYING
THE HAIR IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE
is to adopt the regular use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
which should be applied each time the Hair Brush is made use of.
The Most Refreshing Hair Dressing Extant.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING"
Possess no sweeter fragrance than
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
A charming preparation for cleansing the
MOUTH, GUMS & TEETH
and permanently perfuming and sweetening THE BREATH.
Will be found indispensable if once used. Sweeter, Fresher, and Purer than imported Articles.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
THE SHOPS, OFFICES and GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th Instant, but will be kept open until 7-30 p.m. on Christmas Eve.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
18th December, 1895.

'XMAS PRESENTS.
REDUCTION UP TO NEW YEAR'S DAY ONLY.
LATEST London Designs and Choice Varieties of Gold Brooches, Charms, Scarf-pins, Rings, Ear-rings, Alberts, Necklaces, and Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies or Pearls, Selected and Specially Ordered out for the Season. Also Real Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl Silver-Mounted Paper Knives, and Gold and Silver Jewellery, can be had at
B. NUSSERWANJI & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c.
125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated Oils—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

EMINENT PROFESSIONAL MEN
TRAINED NURSES,
HEALTH OFFICERS and
MANY PERSONS IN AUTHORITY
have found occasion to
RECOMMEND
KEMP'S CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
Throughout the Presidency it is recognised as an infallible standby, unequalled, or indeed unapproached, by any other remedy. It can truly be said to have saved thousands of lives.
Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,
MANCHESTER,
Established 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY:—Temporary Show Rooms, Bruce Lane, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(Opposite Bombay Club),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.
VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)
Vevey Fins ..... Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... " 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts ..... " 6-0 " 120
An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS," "SPOTTED ZENOBIAS," "SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Addresses, Bill-Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Examiner Office," Bazar Press

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!!!

TRADE MARK.
JEWELLERY,
ELECTROPLATED GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ART METAL WARE,
TOYS,
NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION OF
NEW GOODS,
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
Catalogues free on Application.

CHRISTMAS!
ALL our various Departments have now been completely replenished with all NEW GOODS, specially ordered out for this Season.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR,
And with it the largest and finest Assortment of Dolls, Toys, Fancy Goods, 'Xmas Cards, Sweets, &c., &c., all of which are on view at the various Establishments of
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
A visit to our Establishments is earnestly solicited.
FORT. BYCULLA. CUMBALLA HILL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
BEADED PASSEMENTERIES.
JEWELLED Do.
JET Do.
JEWELLED, STEEL, & JET BUTTONS,
LACE, COLLARS, & FICHUS.

CLOCKS.
WE have just added to our already LARGE and VARIED Collection a supply of some of the Latest Designs in CLOCKS. The following List will give some idea of the very EXTENSIVE STOCK we have to select from:—
TOWER OR TURRET CLOCKS. Of any dimensions, from 2 feet to 12 feet diameter.
MUSICAL TUBE CHIMING CLOCKS. Highest London Finish.
WALL CLOCKS. English, American, German, and Swiss Clocks in a variety of Designs.
CARRIAGE or PALKI CLOCKS. Ormolu or Mosaic Gold Cases in handsome Leather Cases for Travelling.
LADIES' CARRIAGE CLOCKS. In Best Chased or Polished Ormolu Cases, with and without Fancy Enamelling.
CUCKOO CLOCKS. Old-fashioned, but always favourites, beautiful Swiss Carving.
AUTOMATIC CLOCKS. Or Clock without Hands, the Latest Novelty.
LIGHT-HOUSE CLOCKS. Models in Gilt or Nickel, with Timepiece, Aneriod, Barometer, and Thermometer.
FANCY CLOCKS. Mercury, Astronomy, &c., real Bronze Figure.
BRACKET CLOCKS. In various Sizes, and Unique Ornamentation.
AMERICAN THIRTY DAYS' Timepieces that go with one Winding for Thirty Days.
DRUM CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES. Of very fine Movements and Appearance, specially made for Travelling.
400-DAY CLOCKS. Splendid Clocks, make attractive Table Ornaments under a Glass Dome.
ENGINE MODEL CLOCKS. Various forms of the above closely imitated.
HALL OR LIBRARY CLOCKS. Some of these strike the Hours and Half-hours, while others chime the Quarters in addition.
BOUDOIR TIMEPIECES. A Novel Collection of these Useful and Decorative Timekeepers.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.
THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Crimson, Best Quality	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
Mark Master's Aprons, Best Quality	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.
THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EVENING DRESS.

LADIES.	Rs. a. p.	GENTLEMEN.	Rs. a. p.
Evening Silks ...per. yd	2-8 to 4 8 0	Dress Suits	54 8 0
Evening Crepons ... "	2-8 & 3 4 0	Dress Shirts...per doz.	32 0 0
China Silks, all tints ...per yd.	0 12 6	Dress Bows ... "	2 14 0
Tinsel Gauze... "	3 8 0	Dress Ties... "	4 0 0
Fibre Chamois, very new ... "	1 12 0	Silk Socks ...per pair	9 0 0
Nuns Cloths Evening shades...per yd.	0-8 to 2 0 0	Spun Silk Socks... "	2 12 0
Opera Cloaks ...24-8 to 43	0 0	Black Cotton Socks ... "	1 0 0
Evening Shawls...	3-8 to 12 8 0	Black Lisle Socks ... "	1 8 0
Evening Fans...	3-8 to 11 8 0	Silk Mufflers ...each	4 8 0
Evening Gloves...	4 14 0	Cashmere Mufflers... "	2 0 0
Silk Stockings Spun...	2 12 0	Patent Court Shoes ...	6 4 0
Satin Shoes ...per pair	2 12 0	White Kid Gloves...	1 4 0

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL.

Under the Patronage of the MILLOWNERS, AGENTS, and GENTLEMEN connected with the TEXTILE INDUSTRY of Bombay.

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

TOWN HALL

On FRIDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1896,

The full Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will attend under the direction of Signor Lagotolla.

Tickets to admit Gentleman and Lady Rs. 6.
Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 2.
Tickets Limited.

May be had of the Committee

J. A. ROWLEY, Parel, W. F. RHODES, Cumballa Hotel; ROBERT WOOD, Colaba, W. HOKKING, Mazagon, E. H. BARNES, Parel, THOMAS TAYLOR, B. B. Parel,
and
ARTHUR BENISTON, Honorary Secretary,
Tardeo.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE ...Bourdon (Fr. Navy)		3,847	21st Mar. 1896.

The next Departures will take place on the following dates :—

18th April, 19th May. 13th June, 11th July. 8th August, 5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE ..Bourdon (Fr. Navy)		3,847	16th Jan, 1896.

and Fourweekly thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

DEPARTURES TO KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

The s. s. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, 1,960 tons, will leave for the above distinations on or about the 16th January, 1896.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 3 P. M., for KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. HINDUSTAN has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBORO' and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 8 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damaged and Short Goods must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before they are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Agents, s. s. Hindustan.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSITION

AND

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY

OF

ALL NATIONS, MONTREAL, CANADA.

FROM MAY 24TH TO OCTOBER 12TH, 1896.

CANADA'S first GREAT EXPOSITION affords a pre-eminently unique opportunity to Manufacturers and Exporters to OPEN TRADE in that direction.

The Empire of India Section is replete with Oriental splendour. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioner-General for India, will be glad to receive Exhibits from the owners of Artistic, Industrial, and Historical objects of interest, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, &c., for which, if approved, it will provide free transit, ample and appropriate space for exhibiting, also every possible protection, and will guarantee to return the same at the close of the Exposition.

Application for necessary Forms for Exhibit space, privilege or concession, &c., and other information, can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. PRASAD,
Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's Garden,
Tardeo, Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN

ON THE 7th JANUARY, 1896.

For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (60 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

	Rs. a.
YOUR VISITING CARD,	
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	6 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order,
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness,
1 bay C. R. pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive,
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box,
1 strong pony-cart with pony and harness.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill and Alexandra Mill.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the firm of Dossabhoy Thackersey—

About 307 bales of cloth comprising about 3,000 shirtings.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PURSOTAM MAJAREE, OR PITHA STREET.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate and effects of the late Pursotam Mahajee, Manekjee Jamsedjee Bamboatwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fasandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay at Purshotam Chimajee or Pitha Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 59 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under former No. 16 and now under Warden No. 1112 and Street No. 43 and containing by admeasurement seventy nine and six-tenths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the messuage, on or towards the west by Pursotam Chimajee or Pitha Street, on or towards the north formerly by the house of Rustomji Pallonji Boatiwalla and now of Nadirshah Pallonji Mistri and on or towards the south by the house of Rustomji Jamsetjee Bamboatwalla.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 25, 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received as a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cheltenham. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a fully qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Retired and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Girls. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette of India," Bombay.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S FINEST OLD HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-8 per dozen. Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF FURNITURE, LIBRARY, &c.

In consequence of the removal of the Cathedral High School into the new premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders, a quantity of surplus furniture and effects, comprising of cots, almyras, washing and dressing tables, a telescopic dining table, chairs, oil-paintings, glass, crockery, &c., also a valuable Dent's compensation balance gold hunting watch with gold guard and chains, silver watches, &c., a library of valuable books on science, literature biography, history, poetry and drama, standard novels, works on travels, adventures, tales, sports, &c., also on theology, medicine and military.

The sale will take place in the school premises, Hornby Road, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th inst., commencing each day at 1 p.m. sharp.

The attention of librarians, booksellers and lovers of Literature are particularly drawn as some of the works are rare and unobtainable.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MECHANICAL TOMMY DOD DIRECT FROM THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

On MONDAY the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Roomas—

Mechanical Tommy Dod direct from the Chicago Exhibition, which has never been witnessed in India.

SALE OF A BONE-CRUSHING MILL ON THE FRERE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Peerbhoy Damjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of of the late Ruttonjee Muncjee Mulbuttiswalla, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of February, 1887, the following property, viz.,—

All that pucka-built building standing on the Frere Land Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, on the east side of Ghorapdew Road Passage containing by admeasurement 353 and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3039, Street No. 49, and bounded on the east by the Bone-Crushing Mill known as of Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co., on the west by the Ghorapdew Road Passage, on the north by the Frere Bunder Passage, and on the south by the vacant place belonging to the said Frere Land, together with the engine crushing mills, powder mill, disintegrator, &c., in and about the said premises and used as a bone-crushing mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, by order of the mortgagee and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Mahara) Shri Gopal Lalljee and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Tricum Nathu, deceased, under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1893.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1895.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Bangunga Road, on the Malabar Hill or-Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue's new number sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and new survey number B. seven thousand and two hundred and sixty-one and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward number three thousand and five, Street number nineteen, and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Tricum Nathu, deceased.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 25, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. Snow, Esquire, C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo at 4 p.m., at the Arthur Crawford Markets, inside shop No. 1) the right of occupancy of the said shop from 10th January, 1896, to 31st March, 1896, and each subsequent quarters.

The said shop for occupancy will be put up for the full quarter and the amount of the offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as the lot is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

The offer of such sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, CINNAMON, SUGAR, RED LEAD, SAGO, PEPPER, DRY GINGER, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimjee Mukunjee Chamaria and Jaichund Sobhagchand Chapuria, trading together as general merchants under the name of Harukchand Jaichand and also under the name of Bhimjee Makunjee Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., at Mandvie (Khan Bazar or Sakur Bazar, insolvent's shop), consisting a number of bags of China sugar, scale and weights, &c

Also at Dontar Street or Dammer Gully (insolvent's godown), consisting a number of boxes or chests of cinnamon, kegs of red lead, bags of sago, dry ginger, pepper, gulail, scale and weights, mehta boxes, time-piece, pillows, bench, &c

N. B.—The goods of the Vadgaddy shop or Pahadi have been removed to the above godown at Dammer Gully

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinay Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 435 of 1892.

Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusjee Mancekjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th of January, 1896.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASE-HOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9660, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Gosman Chosani, dated the 20th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Haloe Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9660, and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of May, 1888, for a the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2 roods and 1 perch or thereabouts, be the same more or less and bounded as follows ; that is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land herein before thereby described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9660, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1889, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 25, 1895.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Re. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, for "XMAS DAY."

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

REDUCEION IN THIRD CLASS FARES BY ORDINARY TRAINS.

THE public are advised that on and from the 23rd instant third class passengers by ordinary Trains will be conveyed from the following Stations to Poona at the REDUCED FARE of 2 pice per mile, namely:—

Victoria Terminus (Bombay), Masjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Tanna, Kalyan and Nasik.

These Fares will also be charged from the same date from Poona to the above stations for the return journey.

The following will be the Precise Fares, namely :—

Victoria Terminus to Poona	Rs.	1 4 0
Masjid	,,	1 4 0
Mazagon	,,	1 4 0
Byculla	,,	1 4 0
Tanna	,,	1 1 0
Kalyan	,,	0 14 0
Nasik via Kalyan	,,	1 12 0

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twentieth of December, 1895.

COMMERCIAL & I. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, Tenders for the supply of the following Oils for 12 months commencing 1st February next.

220 Tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating carriage and wagon Axles.

90 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1895.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pahar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 178 OF 1891.

JAIKISSONDAS GANGADAS AND OTHERS, PLAINTIFFS,

vs.

TAPIBAL WIDOW.....DEFENDANT.

RE ESTATE OF MUNGALDAS TAPIDAS, TRADING UNDER THE NAME OF TAPIDAS MANCREDAS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the claimants on the estate of the said deceased whose claims have been already advertised by the undersigned, but who have not hitherto drawn the amount respectively payable to them under such admitted claims should attend within 21 days from the date hereof at the office of the undersigned, situate at No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and take away the amounts payable to them under such claims in pursuance of the order of the 5th day of November, 1894, made in the above suit.

Notice is also hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the Estate of the said deceased MUNGALDAS TAPIDAS, who have not as yet sent in their claims are hereby required to send to the undersigned at the said office or before the 15th day of December, 1895, the particulars of their claims against the said estate, after which date the undersigned will proceed to wind up the said estate of the said deceased with respect to the Honorable the High Court, having regard only to the claims of which he, the undersigned, shall then have notice Dated this 16th day of December, 1895.

P. S. KHAREGAT.
Receiver and Special Commissioner.

Apollo Street, Fotr, Bombay.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

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LIQUEUR	Rs.	30	Per Dozen Quarts.
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for sending me your testimony of the samq as the last Emperor of Germany. and trulee him, thank God, I am still (Pro) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times as to cause me to vomit. The pneumocous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without much effort. I am, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1895.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day: banks closed.

Christmas dinners at the Government Workhouse, Strangers' Friend Society, and Sailors' Home.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi entered and the steamers Buschir and Bahadur left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hindustan entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Superintendent Jones, of the Water Police, having been granted six weeks' privilege leave from to-morrow, In-spector Holdaway, of the Khara Tala section, has been appointed to act in his place during that period. Inspector Sloane, of the Bhoorsiwar section, has been transferred to Mr. Holdaway's section, while Inspector Wilkins, of the Water Police, to that of Mr. Sloane.

BURIED AT SEA.—About 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the dead body of a Mahomedan man, aged about thirty, apparently buried at sea, was found floating off the Stone Bunder. The body which was dressed in the garments generally worn at the burial ceremony, was brought ashore. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, which was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning. An open verdict was recorded.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The Governor of the Government Workhouse, Bombay, acknowledges with many thanks the parcel of tobacco sent for the inmates by Messrs. Phillips and Co., Byculla, Bombay. We are sorry to learn that fruit and Christmas cake, which in past years never failed to present quite a display and table decoration for the Workhouse Christmas dinner, and which are looked on as almost indispensable attendants of the season, are conspicuous by their absence this year. Doubtless large-hearted citizens have thoughtfully reserved them for presentation on Christmas day or during the week this festive season lasts.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Oomeerarry, touching the death of Santoo Peeraji, aged fifty, residing at Oomeerarry. The deceased was a labourer employed in a cotton godown, belonging to one Damji Urjoon, at Lower Colaba. About noon, on Monday last, Santoo went on to a cross beam in the godown, and having fastened a rope sling to it was coming down, when his foot slipped, and he fell on to the ground below, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining a fracture of the right thigh-bone, and a wound on the head. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to the Cocoalnut Hospital, where the injured man having been dressed, he refused to stay there, and was consequently taken home, where he died at 11 p.m. the same day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Abdul Lutif Haji Sumar, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, has made a report to the police that during the month of August last, when he was living in his house at Frere Road, he missed from his waistcoat pocket in his room a gold double-case watch by D. R. Pundole, and gold chain with a locket and a guinea attached, of the collective value of Rs. 200. The complainant made inquiries of three servants he had employed a few days, and then discharged them without making any complaint to the police. On Monday complainant received information that a gold chain was seized by the police at Rampore, while it was being disposed of by a Purdese woman, who is the mother of another Purdesee, named Abekar Balak, employed in Dama's stables, Bombay, who is a friend of one of the discharged Purdesee servants of the complainant, being questioned by the police, admitted that he had pledged the chain from Dama's wife. Inquiries are being made to ascertain whether the gold chain now in possession of the Rampore police is of the same pattern as that of the complainant.

PORTRAIT OF SHIVAJI.—The publication by the Ravi Varma Fine Arts Press of a splendid portrait of Shivaji, the great Maharata Ruler, comes most opportunely at the present time when steps are being taken to renovate his tomb. The artist, Mr. Ravi Varma, is a well known now in Bombay, and his works have gained him so much praise throughout the whole of India, that it is unnecessary to eulogise his artistic ability. The present work has more than fulfilled the public expectations, and carries one back to historical events of the seventeenth century. In the figure of Great Shivaji is represented as seated on a fair black charger with his drawn sword, Bhowani in his hand, and accompanied by three of his trusted followers, ready to start on an expedition. His sharp eyes, his aquiline nose, the firmly-set lips, and the fair but sun-burnt complexion, which, according to the historians, characterised the great hero, who found an excessive empire, are portrayed in a most natural and admirable manner reflecting great credit on the artist. A long white muslin coat conceals the coat-of-mail which he always wore. In the background is seen the Fort of Tartapgarh, which is so nicely portrayed that it can at once be recognised by those who have visited Satara. Shivaji has descended from the hills evidently with the object of routing an army of which advance he has heard. Down the sides of the hill, which looks grand and majestic, is seen a band of Mowalis, the sturdy and warlike race of whom his army was composed, proud of their spears. The whole scene is full of life and spirit, and reminds one of the warlike days of Shivaji. The drawing, composition and clouring are admirably done, and Mr. Ravi Varma is to be congratulated on his success in producing such a faithful representation of the great Ruler. The public cannot but appreciate the endeavours which Messrs. Ravi Varma and Raja Varma, the heads of the artistic family, are exhibiting a genuine taste for the fine arts by placing within their reach such really good works of art at comparatively low rates. The chromographs of Shivaji will be out in a day or two, and there is little doubt that they will commad a large sale.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

A NEW RECEIVER FOR THE POWAI ESTATE.

MITHIBAI AND OTHERS VS. N. BANAJI AND OTHERS.

THIS was a rule "nisi" for the appointment of a new receiver in the above suit, which was filed so far back as 1870 for the administration of the estate of the late Framji Cowasji Banaji, in the place of the late receiver, Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji deceased. The rule "nisi" had been granted by his lordship on the 18th November last on the application of Ardeshir Jehangir Framji, one of the plaintiffs, and his lordship had appointed Mr. Burjorji Cowasji Mehta as such receiver. Mr. Parakh Pestonji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for Bai Mirbai, one of the defendants, in support of the rule. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Nowrozchwalla, appeared for the applicant also in support of the rule; the same counsel, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for some of the defendants also in support of the rule. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Boughton, and Byrne, appeared to show cause against the rule, and in support of the appointment of Sorabji Jehangir Framji, one of the parties to the suit, as receiver.

Long affidavits were put in on both sides, which were read by counsel, after which Messrs. Macpherson, Kirkpatrick, and Lowndes addressed his lordship in support of the candidature of Mr. Sorabji Jehangir Framji. Mr. Taleyarkhan, addressing the court in support of Mr. Burjorji, the interim receiver, said that the grounds on which he supported Mr. Burjorji's appointment had been fully set forth in the affidavits. He would not urge that Mr. Sorabji was not a fit and proper person to be appointed as receiver. He was only a clerk in Sir Dinshaw Petit's office on a salary of Rs. 80 per month, and bearing in mind the fact that he would have to attend to his duties all day there, it would be impossible for him to devote sufficient time and attention to the management of the estate. On the other hand, the counsel continued, Mr. Burjorji was an independent man and unconnected with the parties to the suit. He was a respected official of that court, and was drawing from Government a pension of Rs. 125 per month. He had been appointed receiver in previous suits by the court, and had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. Mr. Sorabji, moreover, Mr. Taleyarkhan argued, was not a disinterested party in the matter. He was one of the parties to the suit, and was, therefore, not a proper person to be appointed as receiver. In support of his contention, Mr. Taleyarkhan cited authorities from Ker on Receivers. Another important thing to be borne in mind was that the majority of the parties to the suit were in favour of Mr. Burjorji being appointed. Mr. Scott supported Mr. Taleyarkhan, and his lordship in delivering his judgment, said that he regretted that, in a matter of this kind, though some of the parties had not have come forward to express agreement in any one person in whom both parties had confidence. There was a considerable amount of personal feeling imported into the matter, as was evident from the affidavits. He, however, appealed to the good sense of the parties to come to an understanding amongst themselves and to propose some one person who would be deemed to have the approval of all parties, and neither party should look upon such a selection as a party triumph.

Accordingly, the names of Mr. Hirji N. Banaji, Mr. Baba Luxmon, Interpreter to his lordship, Mr. Burjorji, the present interim receiver, and Mr. Pestonji S. Kharegat were handed to the learned Judge, who has selected Mr. Baba Luxmon to be appointed in the place of the late Mr. Moos, his remuneration being fixed at 4 per cent. Costs of all parties, to be taxed between attorney and client, were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

MATRON—"Noy, is this novel a fit one for my daughter to read?" Bookseller—"H'm. Well, candidly, madam, I think it a book of doubtful morality." Matron—"Well, I'll take it. Most of those I've read lately have been of undoubted immorality.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfum rs. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

"EKDUM ACHAAT!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT AHMEDABAD.

On Friday, the 20th instant, a very large gathering took place to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Mahalaxmi Training College for Mistresses and of the Girls' High School attached to it. The Commissioner and Mrs. Reid, the Civil Surgeon and Mrs. Bartholomeuy, Mrs. Bell, and Mr. Gibb, the Collector of Ahmedabad, were among the foremost of those who represented the European official element of the station, of whom there was a fair sprinkling, while the chaplain and his wife, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, and the Rev. Mr. Pick represented the clerical. The Native community was very largely represented. Among the most prominent of these we noticed Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Lalchaskor Umiashanker, Sheth Shambhuprasad Bechardas, Sheth Mansukhbai Bhagubhai, Nagar Sheth Manibhai Premabhai, Sheth Jeysingbhai Hathibhai, Sheth Chiminbhai Mangimbai, Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Sheth Manilal Nanchorbhai, R. B. Krishna Makhram Atmaram, Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Pestonji, Sheth Framji Rustomji, the Messrs. Dalal, S. S. Mahadavlal Desai, L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, Drs. Nanavatty, Jamserjee, and many others. The proceedings commenced with a short Gazeratti song, after which the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. L. McAfee, read aloud in clear distinct tones her report of the three schools, under her charge. The reader stated that it would be misleading to place the numbers of the three institutions (which in the aggregate were no less than 250) side-by-side, for that the third school was a practising school, kept up mainly for the sake of the M. F. T. College, where the students under training gained their experience as teachers; that its large numbers told comparatively little, (1) because it was attended mainly by very young children, (2) that large as these numbers were they could easily double them were there the school accommodation, (3) that there was no Hindu prejudice to encounter or overcome in a school attended by girls of a very tender age. But, the reader continued, that which was a test of the prosperity of these institutions, was the fact of the large and increasing number of native girls who were attending the two upper schools. Mrs. F. L. McAfee's report then gave the numbers, exclusive of the practising school, as follows:—Mahalaxmi Female Training College for Mistresses, sixty, and M. F. T. College, High School for Girls, forty-four;—total 104. The numbers, Mrs. McAfee stated, had been gradually rising for many years past; that, for instance, in the corresponding month of last year they were 89 as against 81 of the year preceding, but that this was the first year in the history of these institutions that the numbers in these two upper schools had ever reached, much less exceeded 100. Of the 90 normal students under training as school mistresses Mrs. McAfee gave the following details:—Students under agreement to serve Government, 20; students under agreement to serve in Native States, 4; students sent this year by the Bombay Joint Schools Committee to be trained for work in that city, 5; students sent by the Irish Presbyterian Mission to be trained for their schools, 7; candidates for Government School mistresseships, 2; students drawing the Manning Scholarship, 2; free students, 20;—total 90. The report further stated that the number of admissions during the year of those who had every intention of going through the full training of a school mistress was eighteen.

Among the College successors of the year Mrs. McAfee named the following:—The annual examination results had given a percentage of 86 passes. The three prizes offered by the Guzerat Vernacular Society for the best lectures by women to women, prizes open to the competition of all the public, were each and all won by students of the M. F. T. College. Two young students of the college had passed the First Certificate examintion in Free Hand, Models, and Geometry. The R. S Mahipatram medal for teaching had been won by a third year's student of this college. Finally, the report stated that the M. F. T. College had the honour of being the first in the Presidency in which a European girl had ever gone steadily up from the lower to the higher classes in the vernacular and had thus earned a certificate as Normal teacher, *i.e.*, reached *through the medium of an Indian language.* In concluding her report of the college the Lad. Superintendent alluded to the fact that the Joint Schools Committee of Bombay had followed the example of the Native States by sending to the college that year five young women (3 Parsees and 2 Hindus) to be trained for the work of the Bombay schools.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. F. L. McAfee then read a short report of the Girls' High School. This school, which had commenced some years before with two or three girls learning their letters only, had now developed into a school consisting of seven Anglo-Vernacular standards, the 7th being the Matriculation class.

The Lady Superintendent stated that, although with this school, as with the other two, they did not aim at the absorption or exclusion of any particular class or clues, it was yet satisfactory to state that the number of native girls who were attending the two upper schools, Mrs. F. L. McAfee's report then gave the numbers, exclusive of the practising school, as follows:—Mahalaxmi Female Training College for Mistresses, sixty, and M. F. T. College, High School for Girls, forty-four;—total 104. The numbers, Mrs. McAfee stated, had been gradually rising for many years past; that, for instance, in the corresponding month of last year they were 89 as against 81 of the year preceding, but that this was the first year in the history of these institutions that the numbers in these two upper schools had ever reached, much less exceeded 100. Of the 90 normal students under training as school mistresses Mrs. McAfee gave the following details:—Students under agreement to serve Government, 20; students under agreement to serve in Native States, 4; students sent this year by the Bombay Joint Schools Committee to be trained for work in that city, 5; students sent by the Irish Presbyterian Mission to be trained for their schools, 7; candidates for Government School mistresseships, 2; students drawing the Manning Scholarship, 2; free students, 20;—total 90. The report further stated that the number of admissions during the year of those who had every intention of going through the full training of a school mistress was eighteen.

Among the College successors of the year Mrs. McAfee named the following:—The annual examination results had given a percentage of 86 passes. The three prizes offered by the Guzerat Vernacular Society for the best lectures by women to women, prizes open to the competition of all the public, were each and all won by students of the M. F. T. College. Two young students of the college had passed the First Certificate examintion in Free Hand, Models, and Geometry. The R. S Mahipatram medal for teaching had been won by a third year's student of this college. Finally, the report stated that the M. F. T. College had the honour of being the first in the Presidency in which a European girl had ever gone steadily up from the lower to the higher classes in the vernacular and had thus earned a certificate as Normal teacher, *i.e.*, reached *through the medium of an Indian language.* In concluding her report of the college the Lad. Superintendent alluded to the fact that the Joint Schools Committee of Bombay had followed the example of the Native States by sending to the college that year five young women (3 Parsees and 2 Hindus) to be trained for the work of the Bombay schools.

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HOUSE-CONNE... BY...

In accordance with the request of the Corporation, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, has sent in an important report on the above subject, in the course of which he states:—

The only conceivable method which suggests itself to me of successfully executing house-connections throughout the Municipal area, if an attempt was made to carry them out through private agency, there could be no efficient guarantee that work of the kind and quality intended would be put in, while it is a certainty that in many cases it would pay scamped and the door opened to innumerable kinds of petty frauds, which it is needless to discuss here. If the Corporation were to decide in favour of house-owners doing the work for themselves, it would be necessary to engage a large additional and expensive staff to supervise the operations, and even then it would be found impossible to guarantee the results.

I have been expressly asked in the resolution above referred to, to advise the Corporation on the question of who is to pay for the house-connections, and would observe that after enquiry I am unable to ascertain that these arrangements have been made at Municipal expense in any other city. In Calcutta no such connections have been carried out at the expense of the Municipality. Viewing the question by itself and from a practical point of view, I can only conclude that the houses connected would form a fair charge on the house-owners. The Corporation will have to decide whether the surrounding circumstances and conditions are so peculiar or differentiated in Bombay as to justify the Municipality in undertaking this expenditure. In this connection I may state that undoubtedly these matters have been complicated in this city by the previous action of the Corporation in putting up house-connections at Municipal expense in the First Drainage Section, etc. The Corporation must by this time be fully aware of the fact that a feeling of extreme discontent will be aroused when house-owners and others reflect that in a large portion of the city, comparatively wealthy residents have had their house-connection work done for nothing, while they have to dip into their own pockets, and it is equally certain that such an expenditure will press very hardly on the poorer classes of those who have to defray it. If it were determined to defray the cost of house-connections at Municipal expense, it will be necessary to make an extra provision of ways and means to meet the charges on the loan it would be requisite to take up. I shall touch again on this subject presently, but will now merely inform the Corporation that after car ful consideration I dismiss the idea (which seems to prevail in some quarters that this expenditure, aggregating some 70 lakhs, can be met without recourse to extra taxation) as quite unfeasible.

The Corporation have, so far, spent a sum of Rs. 12,41,751 on house-connection work in different districts of the city, viz.—

Kamathipura	...	Rs. 58,231
Queen's Road and Girgaum	...	6,16,999
Agripada	...	2,28,993
First Drainage Section Works (up to date including Knotwali	...	2,99,210
Fort	...	45,6?7
Total	....	Rs. 12,41,751

In the city there are 34,265 houses. Of these, 6,730 exclusive of 1,693 houses in the Fort, where only street and gully-connections are made, have been completely connected at a cost of Rs. 11,06,961. Of the 27,535 houses remaining, I consider that about 2,000 are new and have been connected by the owners themselves, there, therefore, remain 25,535 houses to be connected in accordance with Municipal requirements.

The average cost per house calculated on the total amount spent in connecting houses at Municipal expense in Kamathipura is Rs. 12 per house, the cost of the house-connection work in all the aforesaid districts, including Kamathipura where the houses are low and the gullies long, giving for that district a diminished expenditure working out to only Rs. 5 per house. This can hardly be taken as a fair basis of calculation. The average should be struck on the cost of the Queen's Road, Girgaum, Agripada, and the First Drainage Section up to date, including Khetwadi, 18 amounts to Rs. 20,, which will give Rs. 21,32,315 as the cost of work in the remaining 25,535 houses, but taking into consideration the fall in exchange, import duty, and the consequent increase in the price of stoneware and metal-work, and Edward Jones's experience in England, and remembering also the large dimensions of pipes and fittings in the new house-connections arrangements proposed, it will not be safe to allow less than 30 per cent. increase on the above mentioned rates, which will give an average of the total cost as Rs. 66,72,296, say, 67 lakhs of rupees. The aforesaid calculation without a house-to-house survey can only be approximate. Such a survey would be a mere waste of time and a very large sum of money, and I, therefore, consider safer to state a round sum of 70 lakhs as the probable cost of the house-connections for Bombay, as the matter now stands, if undertaken by the Municipality.

It is possible that a number of houses could be connected in one year, which, at the average cost per house given above plus 30 per cent., would aggregate an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,53,250 recurring for some ten years, provided all the sewers are complete meanwhile, a contingency which is extremely improbable, judging by the time simple gravitation sewerage works have hitherto occupied, to say nothing of the sectional sewerage under the Shone system. I am, therefore, of opinion that it will be safer to take as the basis of the final working which it may be predicted that the sewers and house-connections could be completed.

Assuming then that the house-connections are to be carried out, the question arises, in what way would appear to be the methods of recovery, supposing the house-owners are to pay. Section 260 of the Municipal Act give the Municipal Commissioner the necessary power to carry out any house-connection work he may deem expedient to do, but without giving the latter the opportunity of doing the same—(a) after the house has been connected by Municipal workmen, the money could be collected on demand by the Municipality on non-compliance in accordance with a detailed bill of costs; and (b) the money requisite could be advanced from the Municipal Funds and collected by instalments as laid down in section 493 of the Municipal Act. In either case it is apparent that a sufficient advance to the Municipal Commissioner would have to be authorized by the Corporation to defray the initial cost of the work for each or all of the districts where connections were being made, and in either case, but especially in the latter method, a considerable amount of additional staff would be requisite to manage the extra business involved. It is for the Corporation to judge whether these methods could be practically and successfully worked out, assuming that the powers vested in the Commissioner under the Act, or whether it would be found impossible in the Fort, where only street and gully-connections are made, have been completely connected at a cost of many instances in excess of the outstandings Act. Should the latter event occur, the result would be the indefinite postponement of most of the work. My heads of departments advise me that there would be many and numerous obstacles besides the intermediate ones, which I have not referred to, reference to the Courts in so many cases, but there is no sufficient experience of the matter available to justify my expressing a decided opinion on this head.

I believe the Corporation will come to the conclusion that the maintenance of the house-connections should also be effected by Municipal agency to the extent that all chokes should be removed and all fittings outside the building kept clean by Municipal workmen, and that any defective fittings require to be renewed should be the house-owners be called upon to pay the cost of the same. It is obvious that a uniform and careful maintenance is just as important as a uniform and thorough construction. We have many instances in connection with the cost of the connections or not, I consider that the Municipality should bear the cost of the maintenance except as to the renewal of fittings. The extra annual cost of maintaining these house-connections, calculated on the number of 2,500 houses being connected yearly, would be 9 men at Rs. 10=Rs. 90; 1 mukadum at Rs. 12=Rs. 12; total Rs. 102, annually Rs. 1,224. This figure would be increased yearly by the same amount if a similar rate of progress were maintained and would reach its maximum according to a slower rate of construction would be 10 or 15 years.

I will now place in detail before the Corporation the financial arrangements necessary, provided it is resolved to defray the house-connections at Municipal expense, and the cost of completing the remaining sewerage projects (still unprovided for) and aggregating 32 lakhs must be dealt with at the same time.

The utmost limit of the borrowing powers of the Corporation, at present, is about Rs. 5,12,00,000. The balance of debt up to date, including the loan of Rs. 15,75,000, recently sanctioned is—Rs. 3,93,50 640. The investments of sinking fund and repayments up to date amount to Rs. 12,91,702, and the net balance of debt is, therefore, Rs. 3,80,58,882. The borrowing powers of the Municipality are, therefore, reduced to a limit of about Rs. 1,31,00,000.

For the present the following drainage works remain to be carried out in the city:—

	Rs.
Raising sewage in the Queen's Road sewer	2,00,256
Mazagon District, Gravitation	3,32,691
Malabar Hill and Khamballa Hill, Gravitation	1,57,026
Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli, Gravitation	93,572
Old Race Course	40,815
Total	Rs. 8,24,339

The above works are provided for on page 78 of the Budget for 1895-96 and do not, therefore, affect the present consideration. The following items are unprovided for and must be considered:—

	Rs.
Machinery at Love Grove for Sectional Districts	2,77,625
Mazagon District, Sectional	3,39,072
Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sectional	2,96,988
Parel Road, Sectional	3,30,068
Malabar Hill and Khamballa Hill, Sectional	6,54,865
Old Race Course, Sectional	1,71,193
Elphinstone Reclamation, &c., Sectional	3,30,655
Total	Rs. 3,7,97,402

or, in round numbers, a sum of 32 lakhs.

The house-connections, as above-mentioned, if carried out at Municipal expense, will involve an outlay of some 70 lakhs, and this, added to the sewerrace works still unprovided for, gives a grand total of 102 lakhs. If such a loan were taken up, our borrowing powers for carrying out all other works of importance would be reduced to some 29 lakhs.

The sinking fund and interest at 4 per cent. on a loan of 102 lakhs for "Drainage" and "House-connections" repayable in 40 years will be about Rs. 5,15,349. As the sewerage works are likely to spread over a period of 10 to 15 years, the loan might be raised in instalments of 7 to 10 lakhs.

The table given herewith shows that if interest only had to be paid during construction, an uniform enhancement of the general tax by one per cent. will be necessary during the first 10 or 15 years. If sinking fund had also to be provided for, an increase in addition of 1 anna duty on firewood would cover the charges during the years of construction. After the completion of the works the full sinking fund and interest instalment of Rs. 5,15,340 will have to be provided for at the expiry of 10 or 15 years according to the duration of the construction works. The following extra taxation would be 10 or 15 years:—

1½ per cent. General Tax (i.e., 10 per cent. in all)	...	Rs. 3,47,500
2 annas extra Town Duty on grain (4 annas)	...	,, 1,35,000
1 anna ,, ,, firewood (2 annas)	...	,, 33,000
Total	...	Rs. 5,15,500

I think I have now demonstrated clearly to the Corporation the meaning and general results of the Municipality undertaking to pay for the house-connections, and it is impossible to disguise the magnitude and importance of the matter, involving, as it does, an enormous expenditure and the certain imposition of heavy additional taxation. I must also ask the Corporation to consider very seriously the near approach to the present limit of their borrowing powers, which this loan would bring about, as well as the fact that there are still many important water extension questions—to say nothing of surface drainage—of a more or less urgent and exceedingly costly description. I have placed, as far as I know, all the necessary data before the Corporation for deciding the ... pay for the house-connections in an urgent one, as unt... tion of the executive in ... sewerage works constructed in Colaba, Parel, Umarkhadi, parts of the First Drainage Section, etc., must be idle, and I would, therefore, press for a final and complete decision on the matter one way or the other. In the face of all the facts above detailed, I cannot take upon myself to recommend the Corporation to incur the costly liability of paying for the house-connections, while, on the other hand, I am constrained to admit that the question has been much prejudiced by the previous action taken as regards the First Drainage Section.

As regards paragraph 3 of the Corporation Resolution under reply, it will be found that in the rules framed under section 231 by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, option has been given to house-owners in the case of chawls to construct open drains in connection with their premises. The sewerage of this city is constructed on what is known as the "separate system," and, as far as possible, storm-water must be excluded from the sewers. The pipe sewers and ovoid sewers are only designed to carry sewage with a fair margin. No sewers designed on the "Dual system" could possibly be self-cleansing in this country. If house-gullies were utilized as open drains to convey sullage from the houses to the sewers, it would be necessary to reconsider the whole sewerage schemes and to construct new or supplementary sewers and to largely increase the pumping power—a scheme which would entail a large unnecessary expenditure because of the amount of storm-water which would undoubtedly find its way into the sewers through the gullies. Out of the total number of houses already connected by the Municipality, there is an average daily number of chokes of only 1-4, and this is a proof that not only are these house-connections satisfactory in their working, but also that when house-connections are carried out by Municipal agency it is possible to construct them so as to give a minimum of trouble.

(4.) It is proposed by section 12 of the Bill to give the Commissioner in Council the power to sanction remission of tolls and charges which has hitherto been exercisable by Government alone. The object is to save time.

(7.) Government are advised that section 45 of the Karachi Port Trust Act is inconsistent with section 143 of the Army Act, which exempts all troops from tolls. The object of section 13 of the Bills is to remove this inconsistency, but to enable Government at the same time to call for and remunerate, on terms to be agreed upon with the Board, certain services and accommodation which the Board is in a position to afford at the time of the landing and embarking of troops.

(8.) The purpose of section 14 of the Bill is to authorise Government to require the Trustees to pay such contribution towards the actual cost of harbour-police and police employed in guarding the property of the Board and towards the actual cost of medical services in the ports as may from time to time appear reasonable.

(9.) The object of section 15 of the Bill is to make the provision of section 74 of the Act applicable to intentional mis-statements in the description of goods on which tolls or other charges are leviable.

(10.) Section 16 provides for a slight amendment of the Act, which is necessary to enable the Board to recover compensation for any damage or mischief done to its property by any vessel with a pilot on board, whether such damage or mischief is not attributable to any fault of the pilot.

THE LIABILITY FOR THE COST OF THE HARBOUR AND PORT TRUST POLICE.

THE Government of Bombay have now come to a decision regarding the above question, which has for a long time been a subject of correspondence between the Government and the Corporation, Mr. A. Shewan, Acting Secretary to Government, has communicated that decision to the President of the Corporation in a letter in which he says:—

I am now to inform you that Government have carefully consid red the question and arrived at the conclusion that the Municipality may fairly be charged with three-fourths of the cost of the Harbour and the Port Trust Police. I am to point out that the Harbour is by law a part of the City and Government are, therefore, of opinion that the principle on which it is proposed to share the cost of the City Police employed elsewhere than in the Harbour, that is, that the Municipality should pay three-fourths of the cost of Police employed for the maintenance of law and order only, and no part of the cost of the Police employed for purposes of watch and ward should be applied also to the Harbour and Port Trust Police. A difficulty has arisen in deciding exactly what portion of the Harbour and Port Trust Police is employed on each of these duties, as the same police men are constantly employed on both sets of duties. But it would appear to be an approximately fair estimate to regard one-half of the Harbour and Port Trust Police as employed on each of the two sets of duties, and I am to state that the Trustees of the Port are practically of the same opinion. Taking of such an estimate by stipulating for a settlement of the contribution payable by them on the understanding that one-half of the Police force employed on the Port Trust property and in the Harbour is employed for the protection of the City property. If this be correct, it follows that the remaining half is required for the maintenance of law and order. Government have decided, therefore, that the Municipality should, subject always to the approval by the Government of India of the general scheme for the distribution of charges between Government and Municipality recently proposed by Government, be called upon to pay three-fourths of half of the cost of the Harbour and Port Trust Police. I am to add that the revised statements promised in paragraph 7 of my letter No. 5248 of 26th July last, which are under preparation, will include the charges for the Harbour and Port Trust Police as indicated above and will be shortly submitted to you.

At the Playgoers' Club, the other night, Mr. L. Brough illustrated the dearth of "realism" on the stage in former days by a rather amusing anecdote. "He remembered once playing in the provinces in a play in which he had to 'carve and eat' a papier-mache fowl. Addressing the stage manager, he said, 'Can't you put a little ham round it to make it look more real?' The astonished official demurred, with the remark, 'The man who can't eat a property fowl is no actor.'"

JUSTICE—"Call the next case, bailiff." Bailiff—"The next case, yer honour, is a case of liquor." Justice—"Let the case be open, an' if it ain't any better than the liquor we've been havin' around here, I'll fine the whole business for contempt of court an' adjourn till Sunday."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle. Wholesale Depots, 13, Harrington Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th December.

LORD REAY'S STATUE.

Read memorandum to the Docks Superintendent, requesting him to take delivery of the packages containing the statue, &c., of Lord Reay ex s.s. Peninsular and store them in some safe and convenient place, until the subscribers are ready to remove them. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, No. 472 dated 7th December 1895, reporting that the packages were landed in Victoria Dock on 30th March and cleared on 27th November 1895, and have become liable to extra fees amounting to Rs. 850-6-9, and stating that, if shed rent were charged at Rs. 30 for 500 square feet per mensem under rule 11 of the dock scale of rates, the charge would come to Rs. 150-9-7, but, if warehouse rent is charged, it would come to Rs. 481-1-7 exclusive of removal and delivery charges, and requesting instructions as to how the packages are to be charged.

Resolution.—Sanction of Government should be applied for to remit the charges.

The Trustees, accompanied by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble William Baron Sandhurst, G. C. L. E., Governor of Bombay, the Right Hon'ble the Earl Spencer, and a large number of European and Native merchants, as well as Government officials and others interested in the trade of the Port, proceeded from the Ballard Pier, in the s. s. Rajapuri northwards past the Petroleum Pier (South Reclamation), Mody and Carnac Bunders, Victoria and Princes' Docks entrances to off the new Coal Wharf at Tank Bunder; thence proceeded direct to Kennery, passing the Sunk Rock and Prongs Light-houses and the Outer Lightship and, having landed on the Island, inspected the Light-house there, which was found in good order. They then returned direct to Ballard Pier at 6 p.m., there not being time to visit the other Light-houses or the Outer Lightship.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 9825, dated 9th December 1895, reporting that a tally clerk in the service of the P & O Company, while standing on the wharf when the s. s. Shannon was moving out of her berth on 16th November last, was knocked into the water by the ship's hawser, by which both his thighs were fractured, and that he died of the injuries received.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 13th Dec.	Total from 1st Dec. to 13th Dec. 1895.	For week ending 13th Dec.	Total from 1st Dec. to 13th Dec. 1894.
harbour	19	687	21	679
,, out of harbour	14	703	28	689
,, transported	8	417	6	457
,, attended to	3	48	1	49
,, warped	2	73	6	62

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th December, 1895, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the inventions and designs Act, 1888:—Munshi Fath Muhammad Faqir Muhammad, assistant teacher, Gujarat training college, and residing at Raipur, Ahmedabad, India, for an improved machine for making matches; Joseph Thomas Andrews, 39, Blackheath Road, Greenwich, London, mechanical engineer, for improvements in stairtreads, landings and coverings of subways, sewer-outlets, and the like; Louis Gibson Harris, 4, Adelaide Street, Toronto, in the county of York, province of Ontario, Canada, Manufacturer, for certain new and useful improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel; Melville James Worrell, of 83, East King Street, Hamilton, province of Ontario, in the county of Wentworth, province of Ontario, Canada, book-keeper, for certain new and useful improvements in ready calculators; Walter Francis Duncan, civil engineer, of Fieldside, Addiestone, Surrey, England, and Edward Joseph Dowsett, manufacturer, of 119, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in nitro-compounds; Charles Cheers Wakefield, of London, general manager, for improvements in or relating to metals in or relating to the Brinkhnel, of 10, Catharine Street, in the city of Toronto, county of York, province of Ontario, Canada, electrician for certain new and useful improvements in electric propulsion of cars; James Price Heghorn, an executive engineer, of the Public Works Department, Bengal, residing at No. 2, Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for an improved appliance for and method of, fastening windows, doors, and the like in either open or closed position.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Patrick William Lenehan, of Jamalpore, clerk of works, East Indian Railway, for improvements in and connected with the steam engines of locomotives

...RT
...NTS.
...WATCHES.—Magnifying ... watches, movements, ... Silver ... Complete with Safety ... and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

...for 15 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, ... "You supplied me ... has really been like a new ... the clock spring."—THE ... Mysore Co., Bombay.

...OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious ... Orders for stands ... Bombay, ... Confectioners to ... Esplanade Road.

DOST FA...SHIONABLY all the Latest Novelties in Town Dolls and Fancy Goods at SIRDAR BROTHERS', ... Esplanade Road. Everything marked cheap to clear Stock.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes, Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Unassorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixture, at Re. 1-4, 1-4, 1-8 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins from the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PALI HILL, BANDORA.—TO LET, from 15th January, a commodious BUNGALOW, entirely open to Westerly Sea breeze. Now occupied by G. E. Howse, Esq. Apply to "No. 220," care of this Office.

MARS TOWN SODA WATER at ... per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONATING SYNDICATE Co., Limited ...

...LAS ...—BOOTS and SHOES for ... Children of the Best Makes and ... at A. H. SULLIMANJEE ... Market.

FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW, WANTED on Malabar or Cumballa Hills or Fort. Address, stating terms, to "H.," care of this Office.

HORSES.—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 20 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB.—Has all Theatrical materials for Amateurs and Professionals in stock. Also best Perfumery and Toilet Requisites for presentation on Xmas.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, Birthdays and Xmas. Side Tables in Artistic Metal. After noon Tea Kettles and Tea Services.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—The grand HAIR CUTTING SALOON at the corner of Forbes and Medows Streets. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, 9, Medows Street.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—BROWN ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, good Jumper, ridden by a Lady; smart Stepper; also DOG-CART (with removable Hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 900. Apply "X," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chesta, Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One pair Black and White German Hoar Hounds and one Brown Bitch, height 34 inches, with two Pups, 8 weeks old. Same breed. Apply on board 4, s. "BENARES," Prince's Dock.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Table Requisites, Afternoon Tea, Ices, Sweetmeats, Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars. The Public Caterers in Bombay for the last 20 years. Our only address, Sirdar's Arcade, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I ... testifying that during the ... and wife have stayed here we found the ... to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and ... cleanliness to be a special ... BHARAM, Manager, Temple Bar Hotel.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.— This is the second season I have stayed at this Hotel and think it as good as any hotel in India."—H. B. (Bombay).

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environments all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

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NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1896, from 4-30 to 6 p. m. (postponed from 31st January, as previously notified.)

All Civil and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Command,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point, 24th December, 1895.

GRAND EXHIBITION!
GRAND EXHIBITION!!
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain W B Marshall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alboin, 680 tons, Captain W. Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bankok, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta via coast-ports, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Hindustan, 1,553 tons, Captain J Hazard, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London via Karachi, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee Eduljee and Co.

THE steamer Kt. Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal and coke, and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs Deane and five children, Miss M Ilager, Miss Stubbard, Miss Smith Price, and Rev Knott. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (21st December) via Kathiawar coast-ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jephson, Mr Hurchandrai, Mr M B Tyabji, Mr Chellaram and boy, Mr Grey, Mr B B Dalal, Mr A G Critchell, Mr Tabordas, Mr Motilal Bhai, and 500 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Chapra (s)	Hill	Calcutta, Dec 3.
24	Hindustan (s)	Hazard	London, Nov 14
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, Dec 7
	Kt Templar (s)	Pain	Cardiff, Nov 22
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Dec 21
	Naderi (s)		Jedda, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c
	Buachir (s)	Venator	Antwerp, &c
	Mombassa (s)	Stevens	Calcutta, &c
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Alecto, Captain Marshall, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hull via Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of London s—16 cases gingerwine and 10 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 8 cases confectionery I.A. H G Hoosein, 6 cases whisky Army and Navy Co-operative Society, 80 hogsheads ale, R Morrison and Co
Hispania s—51 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 35 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—5 hogsheads portwine, Daunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM LONDON.
Peshawar s—6 cases medicine, G Dadabhoy and Co

FROM CHRISTIANIA.
Alecto s—67 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee

FROM NEW YORK.
Hispania s—16 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Aderjee; 13 cases medicine, Jaitha Dossa

FROM MARSEILLES.
Caledonia s—75 cases wine, F Fisher and Co

FROM HAMBURG.
Europa s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 2 quarcasks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee, 6 drums rectified spirit, B Cullianjee
Baria s—2 hogshead brandy, D Dadabhoy

FROM CHARENTE.
Methly Hall s—85 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—106 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Caspian s—250 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 37 bales wool and 54 bales goat hairs, H O H Hassam; 6,000 cwts bonemeals, K Kadurbhoy; 108 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 42 bales wool, Nagjee Manjee.

FOR LONDON.
Jupitar s—13 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 390 cwts buffaloe horns, J M Rehimtoola; 9 bales skins, G H Abdool Gafoor; 3 bales hides, H Lalljee and Co; 12 bales hides, Venabhoy Gangjee; 105 cwts oilbanum, T Jamnadas; 6 bales skins, B Dharamsey.
Peninsular s—140 cwts mother of pearl shells, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 cwts feathers and 50 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 1000 cwts mussoor, A Blaschoek and Co; 12 cwts gum benjamin, 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 16 cwts peacock feathers, B Sheriff and Co.; 27 bales wool and 72½ cwts coir yarn, Kilca Khoosbali; 25 cwts peacock feathers, M Shapoorjee and Co; 5 cwts Gum, M Lalljee; 15½ cwts indigo, T Chimandas; 638 cwts mother of pearl shells, Mollidina Lalljee; 114 cwts mother of pearl shells, K Sheriff and Co; 9 cases brassware, Ardeshir Byramjee; 7 bales skins, F H Sulleman; 219 bales hides and skins, Owen and Oxell.
Basuto s—36 cwts oilbanum, K Sharriff and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts mussoor and 5,60 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,093 cwts mussoor, A Blaschoek and Co; 217 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 3 cwts provision, R Manecksjee; 12 bales skins, P Patcha Subah and Co; 4 cwts oilbanum, H A H Mowjee; 501 cwts myrabolams, Cursetjee Manockjee and Co; 45 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 495 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Skidby s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.
Arthur Head s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4000 cwts rapeseed, A Lossano and Co.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,125 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt s barley, 1,703 cwts mowrassed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, and 2,020 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2001 cwts gingelly seed, Tyabjee and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, 1001½ cwts linseed, A Blaschoek and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers
Imperatrix s—119 bales cotton Gaddum Bythet and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 19 bags cocoanuts, Nowrojee bhoy

FOR ODESSA.
Imperatrix s—800 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers

FOR HAVRE.
Skidby s—810 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwts rape seed, Isaac wright and Co; 90 cwts peacock featers, Kahn Kalan; 190 cwts gum, John J. Kerman and Co; 2018 cwts linseed, and 4000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts linseed, and 400 cwts mustard seed, 10 pot's rosa oil and 700 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Skidby s—4000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1560 bales cotton, 5998 cwts teaseed and 3200 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Turbo s—5199 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Pekin s—20 cases sharkfins, N Moanee; 1 case cow bazar, D N Sheriff; 35 cwts fenneiseed, 65 cwts jurdalon, and 10 cwts bruised, A Quan 105 cwts sapreseeds, and 2 cwts ganda horns, M M Kassabhoy; 1 parcel cow bazar, H Esmail; 37 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 27 chests opium, F M Esmail; 50 chests opium, C Ebtrahim and Co; 12 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Hydaspes—20 bales piece-goods, Framjee Sons and Co.
Pekin s—20 chests opium, S N Sheriff and Co; 22 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 chest opium, E J Abraham

FOR KOBE.
Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 600 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 900 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.
Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi and Jeypore and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are steep. Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ratnagiri, and 12 at Bombay and Goa. The maximum temperature is in considerable excess of the average at Negapatam, and the minimum largely in defect at Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 40° at Jeypore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Madras and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 24.

Tuesday's observations:—Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly over North-West India, but has changed slightly and rather irregularly elsewhere. Readings remain highest over North-Western and Central India and relatively high over Assam, while they are lowest over south of the Bay and relatively low over the north Gangetic Plain. Winds blow from about normal directions and the force this morning was moderate, except in parts of the west coast, where a fresh dust-storm has however occasioned strong wind at Veraval. The temperature has generally fallen except in south Madras. The mean temperature is slightly excessive in the Punjab, normal in Burma, N W P., Bombay, Central Provinces, and Central India, and in slight defect in Bengal, Sind and Rajputana and in moderate defect in Madras. Slight rain has fallen at Colombo and Darjeeling, but elsewhere the weather has been fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd December 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·980
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	62·2
Relative humidity of Air	66
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Direction of wind	ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	254

From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

2-30 a.m.—Service in John Connon School,

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong, with Sermon by Rev. Father Kershaw, and Carols.

The Offertory on Christmas Day will be divided between the Poor of this Parish, and the "European and Eurasian Relief Fund."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further decline of 3-16 per cent. in Consols, at 106; and of ⅛ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 115¼; while French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at par, with Paris Exchange on London ⅛ centime down, at fcs. 25·24. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher at £60 1-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 30 3-8d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 66 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·89¼ dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper in London declined 10s., say, to £52 per ton.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The total sales were 15,000 bales, including 400 East Indians; the day's imports were 4,000 bales. The spot price of Mid-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in the nearest position, and 1-32d. in the more distant ones, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for December deliveries, and the same for April-May. Surats were unchanged in value. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8¼ cents. per lb., but March Futures advanced 7 points, to 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales; and the total arrivals at the Ports to date offer the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts	45,000	75,000	41,000
Two days' Receipts	80,000	133,000	82,000
Since 1st September	3,190,000	4,856,000	3,934,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day with only a small business, 775 bales in all reported, while prices have further declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 150 ready new Fulgaum at Rs. 198-9; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 192; Barsee, at Rs. 215; Julgaum Ginned, at Rs. 212; and Akola, at Rs. 211; while the Mills have taken 125 Malkapore, at Rs. 208; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported in both these markets to-day, the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but prices unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	20,535 bales.
Wheat	13,738 cwts.
Linseed	2,741 "
Gingellyseed	11,113 "
Groundnuts	6,239 "
Castorseed	2,431 "
Rice	9,149 "

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the Christmas holidays, and will remain so until next Friday morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 22.

Thomas, Col, Ms, A A G, on leave, from Ootacamand.

DECEMBER 23.

Fixott, Major, Bo Ordnace, on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 24.

Burton, Capt, Bo R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.
Deane, Lt-Col, Punjab, 13th B Lancers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Hight, Capt, Punjab, 1st Infy, to rejoin, to Abbottabad.

DECEMBER 23.

Clarke, Lt, Bengal, R A, on transfer, to Lucknow.
Truscott, Lt, Bengal, R A, on transfer, to Barrackpore.
Mein, Lt-Col, Bo, 21st Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hatherall, Capt, Bo, 22nd Infy, on leave, to Mohpani.
Wetherall, Lt-Col, Bo, 22nd Infy, on leave, to Mohpani.

DECEMBER 24.

McNaught, Surg-Capt, Bo A M S, off leave, to Deolali.
Herbert, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, off leave, to Kamptee.

POONA DISTRICT AFTER ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Saturday, December 21.

Leave—The undermention officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the furlough which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces Bombay.

Lieutenant J H Crawford, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

If Lieutetenant Crawford will travel to the port of embarkation, Bombay, at the public expense under para 319 (ii) A R I, Vol X.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL, R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Monday, December 23.

Command.—The Command of the Poona District will devolve on Lieut Colonel Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers, during the absence of Major General R B H Blundell, Commanding Poona District on leave from 23rd to 30th instant.

Appointment.—Lieut Watts 2nd Bombay Lancers, who has been appointed Officiating Staff Quarter Officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is under instructions from the Bombay Command Head Quarters directed to proceed and join his appointment, travelling at the public expense under para 319 (i) A R I, Vol X, Part II.

Medical—Surgeon Major E W Young, I M S, is appointed member of the Standing Medical Board, Poona, vice Surgeon Major Anderson, I M S, transferred.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona Station.

Poona, Monday, December 23.

Leave—The Station leave of absence granted to Lieut Hunter, 4th Bombay Rifles in S O No 780 of 17th instant is extended to 25th instant inclusive.

Leave—Station Leave of absence is granted to Lieut Dowdall, Yorkshire Light Infantry, from 23rd instant to 1st proximo, inclusive.

Lieut Loch, North Lancashire Regiment from 24th instant to 2nd proximo, inclusive.

Lieut A de S Burton, 25th Bombay Rifles, 23rd to 27th instant, inclusive.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December, 1895 on 116·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,100	20	15,120
Or per mile of Railway	26	105	...	131
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	68,086	2,22,709	1,311	2,92,086
Total for 24 weeks	71,086	2,34,809	1,331	3,07,206
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,716	21,886	18	24,620
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	189	...	213
Total to corresponding date do.	31,527	1,47,078	494	1,80,099

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,560
Increase to date ..... " 1,27,107

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec 23.

Heavy sales of American securities continue here on behalf of Great Britain and the Continent, entailing a large drain on the supply of gold.

RECOVERY OF NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Dec. 23, night.

The Stock market here has recovered since noon, and closes strong.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives advocates an increase in the Tariff and a popular Bond Bill. The House will consider the matter on Thursday.

GENERAL DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The tone of the American press is decidedly calmer, and the feeling towards Great Britain is more friendly. This is notably the case with the New York *Tribune*, which has entirely changed its note, and now urges the preservation of peace.

The utterances of the clergy from the pulpit throughout the United States on Sunday strongly deprecated war.

PROSPECTS IMPROVING IN AMERICA.

Dec. 24.

It is believed at Washington that the Venezuelan dispute will eventually end in a peaceful and honorable settlement.

President Cleveland's political and financial discredit is increasing.

The markets are improving though still sensitive.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Latest advices from Accra state that Major Baden Powell with four hundred Native scouts has reached Pralina.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Sir Charles Cameron Lees, has retired from the Governorship of British Guiana, and Sir Augustus Hemming has been appointed Governor in his place.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Duke of Leeds.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

The Orient steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	106
3 per cent. Rentes	100
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-16
Bar Silver	30 3-8.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Direct Cable, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Azores, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Aden and Zanzibar cable interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th December, 1895.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	21	11	25 p.m.	60	15
Teheran	24	2	55 p.m.	6	45
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	2
" Karachi	...	10	...	2
" Madras	...	45	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 23.

10 p.m.	73·7

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	75·8
2 p.m.	85·3
6 p.m.	81·1

THE writer of a letter in the *Westminster Gazette* speaks enthusiastically with regard to the undoubted advantages of plenty of ventilation. Says he:—"I keep my bedroom window open day and night, winter and summer; I always sit in a draught when I can get the chance; never wear a hat when I can go without one; I take a cold bath every morning." I fear (Mr. Ashby-Sterry comments in the *Graphic*) it is impossible to lay down a rule for every one, because constitutions are so essentially different. No doubt the system alluded to suits this writer admirably, because he has been accustomed to it for so many years. But I fear—especially in the bitter weather we have recently experienced—that if people endeavour without advice, to follow his example—if they persistently have their windows open day and night, if they take every opportunity of sitting in a draught, and if they are perpetually going about without their hats, they will most of them catch very bad colds. The summer, I fancy, is the time to try these experiments; then you can gradually become inured to draughts and hatless heads—if you do not get sunstroke—and be prepared to encounter the rigours of the winter. I am not altogether sure that the cold bath either in winter or in summer or at all the year round is an unmixed blessing. I am inclined to rate the hot bath as generally more beneficial for daily ablutions, both from a cleanly and hygienic point of view.

A FRIEND of the late Mr. Dacre writes: "Poor Dacre, though of a rather grave cast of countenance, had a strong sense of humour, and used to tell good stories. One of these I now recall, which illustrated the meanness of some provincial managers in allotting their companies to dress in miserably cramped, ill-furnished, and unsanitary dressing rooms. One such was notorious in this way, though he is reported to have made a fortune in his profession. Dacre had complained in vain of the wretched room he was placed in, with no furniture save a rickety chair and table, and an old, chipped earthenware ewer and basin; even this accommodation he was occasionally expected to share with a comrade, for which object an unsightly illfitting iron bar stretched across overhead for convenience of hanging curtains, and thus converting one dressing-room into two. When Dacre came down to the theatre one evening, he found his employer in some perturbation of mind. 'A nasty thing has happened, Dacre,' he said. 'That iron bar fell down this afternoon, and gave your dresser such a blow on the head that he has had to go to the hospital.' 'Poor fellow!' said Dacre, 'I'm very sorry to hear that.' 'Yes,' added the penurious manager 'and it's only God's mercy that bedroom basin and jug were not dashed to atoms.'"

CANON WILBERFORCE requests us to warn all persons against an impostor calling himself Rex Wilberforce, who asserts that he is a brother of the Bishop of Newcastle and Canon Wilberforce. He generally states that he is an officer in the P. and O. service, and he has recently victimised many hotel keepers and others.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Drawing-Room held by Lady Elgin on Thursday night was an exceptionally brilliant and numerously attended function. It was equally remarkable, says the *Englishman*, for the number of ladies who attended and for the display of beautiful costumes.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT with Lady Elliott and the Misses Murray embarked for England on Wednesday morning, going as far as Diamond Harbour in Captain Petly's launch. Quite a large number of friends and well-wishers were present to bid the retiring Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Elliot *bon voyage*.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce have recently been considering the question of a shorter and more direct route to Burma from Bombay. The idea is to try and secure the delivery of the English mails in Rangoon *viâ* Madras, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway has invited the Chamber to give the scheme their favourable consideration and support.

THE Society for the Higher Training of Young Men in Bengal has a staunch supporter in his Highness the Maharaja of Durbangah who has just shown the interest he feels in the affairs of the Society by contributing the handsome sum of Rs. 1,500 to the Society's Library.

MR. W. M. Rossetti, in his memoirs of his brother, which were issued recently records Dante Gabriel Rossetti's short spell of married happiness. Rossetti was a frequenter of the old Fleet-street taverns. His pleasant, handsome face was often to be seen at Dicks, a great resort of "tavern wits" at that time and for many years previously. His fondness for this kind of life was thought to be rather a disqualification for marriage, but it does not seem to have been found so. The following is an account of his wife in her maiden days. A friend of Rossetti's first saw her in a bonnet-shop in Cranborne-alley: "She was a most beautiful creature, with an air between dignity and sweetness, mixed with something which exceeded modest self-respect and partook of disdainful reserve; tall, finely formed, with a lofty neck, and regular yet somewhat uncommon features, greenish blue unsparkling eyes, large perfect eyelids, brilliant complexion, and a lavish, heavy wealth of coppery-golden hair. It was what many people call red hair, and abuse under that name—but the colour when not rank and flagrant, happens to have been always much admired by Dante Rossetti, and I daresay by Deverell as well. All this fine development and this brilliancy of hue were only too consistent with a consumptive taint in the constitution. Her voice was clear and low, but with a certain sibilant tendency which reduced its attractiveness. Deverell got his mother to inquire whether he might be privileged to have sittings from this beauty, and the petition was granted." Rossetti met her in Deverell's studio, fell in love with her, and eventually married her nine years afterwards, when she was about twenty-six and Rossetti thirty-three. Their wedded life, however, was of very brief duration. They were married in May, 1860, and on Feb. 10, 1862, Mrs. Rossetti, who had never been in strong health and had lately been suffering from acute neuralgia died from an overdose of laudanum.

The spectacle of a number of women taking part in a bicycle race in public that has been presented during the last month is (says the *Field*) one which may justifiably cause the most advanced even to pause and ask if such competitions come properly within the sphere of woman. Our own impression is that they are outside it, as much as are the so-called games at football that have been played in recent winters, happily so thoroughly impregnated with burlesque as to render their continuance with anything like fixity of tenure impossible. The presence of woman in public competitions of an athletic order is far from being a new thing. The cricket match that was played at Newington in 1811, between eleven lasses of Surrey and eleven of Hampshire has passed into cricket history; and we have admirable pictorial evidence of skating races between Dutch women, attired in the shortest of skirts, early in the century. We have had a summer in recent times devoted to lady cricketers; but when every allowance has been made for sincerity of purpose, it is impossible to regard such affairs as otherwise than curiousities. When all is over we take refuge once more in Dr. Johnson's simile of the dog that walked upon its hind legs; it was not surprising to him that the dog did not do it well but that he should do it at all. Now, before all things, woman should do well all that she attempts. She cannot afford to look ridiculous, and this she does when are asked to make allowances for her. For such as our lady archers, lawn-tennis players, or skaters we have to make no allowances; and if the same can be said of a limited number of golfers only, the disability will not be apparent when the game has been universal to the extent of another generation. In each of the four exercises it is possible to find feminine exponents who have absolutely nothing to learn from the robuster sex, the adaptability of woman under certain conditions to games calling for the exercise of physical exertion being thus demonstrated.

FORTUNES like those of Mr. Peter Robinson, which are exclusive (says the *Spectator*) of any freeholds the testators may have possessed—such men usually buy valuable little estates in the home counties—attract attention even in a time when men begin to think of fortunes on the American scale, and the accounts of them produce two noteworthy results. They greatly excite the cupidity of Chancellors of the Exchequer, to the despair of great freeholders, whose sons are compelled to sell their properties in a demoralised market; and they increase the general impression of the cultivated that the professions are not worth entering, that if money is to be a young man's object, his only chance is to devote himself to "business." To become a farmer of any kind, even the "occupying owner" kind, is to starve; while to become a barrister, a solicitor, a doctor, a journalist, a soldier, a sailor, or even an engineer is only to earn a living in which the prizes are far below those of business, while for the majority of those who do not fail there is only bare living, out of which the children can get nothing but education, and sometimes not that. Nothing approaching to a million or half-a-million has been bequeathed in our time by a professional man; indeed, we doubt whether, if we exclude inheritances and lucky investments, any professional man has ever accumulated £250,000, while the largest fortune made in the Services, and that only in India, has not exceeded £100,000. The average business man is more comfortable, if he succeeds at all, than the average professional man, has more to spend, can save more, lives farther out of the cities—now a great object of middle-class ambition—and can give his children rather better chances. The social prejudice against trade, and even against shop-keeping, has long been dying away. We expect, within a few years, to see the American system in vogue here—that is, to see the strong and ambitious lads of a family learning manufactures or trade, while only the weak, or those with an instinct for study, will adhere to the professions.

WHATEVER else may be said about Lord Wolseley, it cannot be affirmed that he is deficient in pluck. In an interesting article which Mr. Archibald Forbes contributes to *Cassell's Magazine* he recalls the bold stand his lordship made in the Crimea. As an Engineer officer of the right attack he was in a post of exceptional danger, for, of the fourteen Engineer officers killed during the siege, twelve belonged to that position, or were killed when on duty there. It seemed, indeed, as if, almost to the last, he bore a charmed life. On one occasion his coat was pierced by a ball; on another a round shot struck the embrasure at which he was working, and his clothes were cut by splinters; on a third his cap was knocked off his head by a ball. Twice he was slightly wounded; but it was not until near the end of the siege that he was wounded so severely that his injuries were thought to be mortal. Lord Wolseley was, it seems, holding a gabion when it was struck in the centre by a Russian round shot, and the stones it contained were dashed with great force into Wolseley's face and body. The sergeant working with him pulled back without ceremony what he believed to be a dead body, intending to bury it in camp, when he presently discovered that the life of his officer was not extinct. The whole face of Wolseley, as well, indeed, as most of his body, was honey-combed by wounds. A large stone was driven through the cheek and jaw into the neck, where it lodged; the right wrist was all but smashed, and a serious wound was inflicted on his right shin, the bone of which exfoliated later. Both eyes were completely closed, and the sight of one was permanently destroyed. The surgeon's first casual diagnosis was tersely expressed in the words: "He's a dead'un," but Wolseley roused himself to exclaim feebly, "I am worth a good many dead men yet!"

THERE is nothing so certain to make you disliked as to tell your troubles to a friend. Prosperity means friendship, but once you take it into your head to unfold your woes you will soon discover that your company is not wanted, and the people who once bowed to you in pleasant recognition now walk on the other side of the way with a cold and stony glare that looks over your head or through your body, but never meets your eyes as of yore. The people are not hard-hearted that turn the cold shoulder to you. They are only averse to knowing of any more misery than they already have to bear. We, every one of us, have our little troubles. In some cases they grow to be very large ones, and it isn't pleasing to have the dark side continually thrust before us just when we begin to feel a bit comfortable in our minds over some supplement occurrence that has upset us for a time. Take a bit of valuable advice, and when you feel like telling some one of your tiff with your intended, or how low your finances are, just remember our warning, and don't do it. Your mother, your father, and your husband are the truest sympathisers, and outside their circle you are certain to be soon called a bore if you persist is your harrowing confidences.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

IV.

"SUPPOSING," said T. S. Mill, "that to every pound or shilling or penny, in the possession of anyone, another pound or shilling or penny were suddenly added. There would be an increased money demand, and consequently increased money value for things of all sorts . . . prices would be doubled because the whole money in circulation would be doubled." This conclusion, as I have already pointed out, depends upon the assumption that if each and every person in any given community suddenly found his ability to gratify his desires doubled, he would nevertheless abstain from any extra gratification—his wants would remain exactly as before—an assumption that is directly opposed to all experience of human nature. Mill's "quantitative theory," cannot therefore be accepted. At the same time nobody can doubt that there must be some intimate relation between the quantity of money in the world and the general level of prices: and that if it were possible to picture another world, identical to this in every respect except that it had always contained twice as much money as this earth, then in all probability prices in that imaginary world would be twice what they are here. The connection between prices and the quantity of money of all sorts in existence is, however, very obscure, and it is impossible to more than outline the principles upon which the general course of prices depends. We have seen that the production of a limited quantity of the precious metals, at practically no cost, would not necessarily raise prices, or what is equivalent—lower the value of gold and silver. Any variation in prices would depend upon the demand for money. If populations multiplied, if commodities were produced, if business of every description increased, and civilisation consequently advanced, faster, comparatively, than the total quantity of money necessary for such progress, then we should only conclude that the additional demand for money would increase its value. The instrument of purchase would command more of everything, and prices generally would fall. If, on the other hand, the quantity of money in any country were to increase faster, comparatively, than the demand consequent upon extension of business, growth of population, etc., then, by the same law, there being more money in existence than was actually required, its purchasing power would fall, and prices generally would rise. It follows, inasmuch as both the quantity of money in the world, and the demand for money owing to the natural growth of the human race, are continually increasing, that any decided movement in the general level of prices must have its origin in one of the above sources, that is—either in a comparative surplus or deficiency of money. And herein is the key to many of those movements in prices that have at different times given rise to so much futile controversy.

We are now in a position to further criticise the legislation of 1816-1819. At the beginning of this century England was drained of her gold and silver in order to carry on the French War. In the place of the precious metals, Government issued a liberal supply of paper money—perhaps too liberal—at any rate, prices were high and trade flourished. When cash payments were resumed, silver, for the first time in the history of the world, was discarded, and gold only retained as the standard metal. The calling in of the depreciated paper, and the demonetisation of silver, meant a restriction of England's currency which would lead us to anticipate a general fall in prices and consequent distress. As a matter of fact history tells us that such actually occurred. In 1820 money was extremely scarce in Ireland and over twenty banks failed. The farmers were compelled to sell even the necessaries of life in order to raise money for their rents and taxes. At the same time agriculture suffered severely in England, and a Select Committee, presided over by Sir Thomas Gooch, sat in 1821-22 to inquire into the distress prevailing. With regard to the change in the purchasing power of money, they reported: "Your committee cannot but ascribe a proportion of the depression in prices to the measures which the restoration of our currency had rendered necessary. Fullarton, Tooke, McCulloch, McCleod, and others have maintained that adequate reasons existed for the great fluctuations in prices in England, characteristic of the early part of the present century, without any reference to currency legislation; but this opinion was by no means generally held at the time, and indeed a knowledge of the theory of money would certainly lead us to look for commercial paralysis and general discontent, if the currency were not expanding proportionately to the increasing demand for money which England's progress at that period must have of necessity created. Lastly, was convulsions, crises, and periods of national distress followed one another in rapid succession. Committee after committee investigated the cause of the depression in agriculture whilst the general feeling of discontent frequently found expression in Parliamentary Debates. The distress was materially aggravated by the act of 1826, which repealed the act of 1822, permitting the issue of £1 notes. In 1828 in a speech in the House of Commons on a motion to forbid the circulation of Scotch £1 notes in England, Sir James Graham said: "The gentlemen opposite have contrived to reduce the price of corn lower than it has ever been since the Revolution. The miracle was produced by a very simple process namely, that of tampering with the currency. The value of money was heavily increased, while all contracts remained at their nominal amount." In the House of Lords in 1830 in a debate on the Corn Laws Earl Stanhope said: "To what is this universal distress owing? It is to be ascribed to the erroneous basis on which our currency has been placed since 1819. Prices have not fallen in agricultural produce only; the depression has been continuous and universal ever since the Act of 1819 passed, and especially since the suppression of small notes took effect in the beginning of last year. Such a universal and continued depression can be ascribed only to some cause pressing alike upon all branches of industry, and that cause is to be found in the enormous contraction of the currency which has taken place." And so on. Dozens of similar expressions of opinion can be found in the Parliamentary records of the time; it will here suffice to mention that such men as Cobbet, Hudson Gurney, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Polen Russell were unanimous in attributing the fall in prices and the general depression to "the fatal bill of 1819." Although England was obviously suffering from the results of a contraction in the currency, Sir Robert Peel and his advisers were under the spell of the modern school of economists who, regarding money as nothing more than a medium for facilitating the exchange of commodities, could see neither danger in the amount of the "medium" being insufficient for the requirements of the country, nor advantage, in it being somewhat in excess. In both cases a fluctuation in prices would occur that, to use Mill's own words, "would make no difference to anyone." Ricardo and others, blinded by the plausible theories of Smith, and Mill, traced the general distress to every cause except the right one. In the midst of the confusion of opinions, gold was steadily increasing in value, mainly because of the monopoly given to it by the united efforts of Lord Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel, and of the sheepish desire of continental statesmen to imitate England's example; and, in consequence, prices were everywhere falling and commercial failures were numerous.

In 1844 came Sir Robert Peel's crowning blunder—the Bank Charter Act—the law that was so severely condemned by Tooke, Fullarton, Gleyn, Gurney, Lord Ashburton, and many others. Its object was to secure the convertibility of the paper money in circulation, by preventing the issue of any notes against which the Bank of England did not actually hold bullion. It further regulated the powers of issue of all the Banks in England and Wales, but really aimed at the ultimate extinction of the country note and the supremacy of the Bank of England Note, which was henceforth to be as good as gold. Disregarding entirely the business operations of the community and the ever fluctuating wants of trade, it limited the issues of the Bank to £14,000,000. The reader will at once perceive that the tendency of this Bill was identical to that of 1816—it further restricted the circulation and gave an additional value to gold. On more than one occasion the operation of the Bank Act brought England so near to national bankruptcy that an appalling catastrophe was only averted by a suspension of those very clauses which the promoters of the Act flattered themselves would give steadiness to the character of our resources! And still England's statesmen adhered to the Modern Theory of Money. The great financial crisis of 1847 left England in a very an semic condition, and it is not too much to say that her further progress would at this period have been most seriously hampered had it not been for assistance from a source that the great Economical Lights of the day so much despised. The subsequent events cannot be more tersely put before the reader than in the language of Mr. Bain in his "Corner in Gold."

"Suddenly came a bolt from the blue, a real accident: the discovery of gold in Australia and California. That gold saved England's commercial prosperity from the consequences of Peel's restrictive legislation; partly by its positive supply, and partly by frightening other nations, and preventing them, for a time, from copying England and adopting the single gold standard. The two laws of Peel had narrowed the currency to its lowest possible minimum: and the condition of England was more than deplorable: she was dying of inanition. The copious gold that poured in from the mines came just in time to avert a social catastrophe that would have ruined her. The flood of prosperity that followed has drowned the recollection of the miserable state which preceded it. And yet there is a farcical side to the event. To those who had made it the goal of all their efforts to screw up the value of gold, this apparent infinite deluge came like a dish of cold water from the ironical power who sits up aloft and scoffs at the vanity of human endeavour. They started back in dismay, as men leap back from a precipice suddenly yawning at their feet out of the dark, or a hob goblin grinning in their face in the glass. The Political Economists who were to the fore at that time poured their terrified abuse in full stream on that gold which saved us from ruin. They published elaborate books to warn an unconscious world of the hideous calamities hanging upon it—nay which according to their theories must have been even then in full operation from the inevitable fall in the value of gold; books in which the theories advanced were flatly contradicted even by the very facts adduced to support them. No doubt, had Peel still been living his "open mind" would have abolished his gold standard in obedience to the new theories of Cobden and Chevalier.

Their prophecy turned out to be pure nonsense, utterly falsified by the event; and so it has been conveniently smothered away. But this is a very great error. It deserves all the attention we can give it. Instead of being hidden under a bushel, it ought, on the contrary, to be bellowed from the house-tops that "Political economy deliberately staked the truth of its theory of Money on predictions that were proved false by the event." The fact is, that under the influence of its erroneous theory, the authorities then were terrified by the prospect of gold, just as now they have been terrified by the prospect of silver. And yet what is this silver in comparison with that gold? Nevertheless, from a fear of this bugbear, as unreal as the nightmare, silver must be demonetised, and all the world suffer, except those who have an interest in cornering gold—except the dark oligarchal cabal who work under the cover of an economical orthodoxy.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 22.

THE bubble of sedition and revolt introduced by an extraordinary array of martial laws has burst, exploding into thin air the charges brought against the natives of the country. If I am to believe what has transpired of the secret proceedings of the Military Council, the substantiation of the accusations has fallen through in spite of torture and pampering used to extort evidence from got-up witnesses. The Native community has passed through the dreadful ordeal, but a few Native traders still appear to be under the ban, some for writing to the *Brado Indiano*, others for supporting the attitude of the deserters not to go to Africa, and the Viscount of Bardes for *not suppressing* the revolt, as it is stated that if the Viscount wanted he could have done what Government could not do. This is rather an unflattering admission on the part of the authorities, and to import into judicial proceedings the principle of punishing a man, not for commission, but for omission, will open a wide door for incriminating innocent persons. It is stated that at the search made at the house of the Viscount some letters were found written by high Government officials which is a demonstration that he always used his influence in favour of Europeans. These letters are said to have been appended to the proceedings.

The work of the informers who tried to take revenge for private grudges has now ceased. The scandalous arrests of innocent citizens, and even of women, as was the case at Moira, raised indignation to which even a persecuting Government could not close their ears. The latitude given to informers at the first moment having been shamefully abused, an order from the Secretariat has been issued that no anonymous letters are to be taken into consideration unless the authors of them guarantee the veracity of facts mentioned therein by attaching their signature which should be identified before any steps are taken regarding them. This has put a stop to arrests, and people appear to breathe more freely. The nocturnal military accident at Moira is explained by the impetuosity of Mr. Osorio, the new Administrator, who wanted to follow the example of his brother Administrator, Mr. Gomes da Costa, in overawing the people. I find that the Rev. Saldanha, Professor of Latin, did not go away when the warrant for his arrest was sent, but presented himself before the court at Mapuça. His evidence is said to have created great amusement. When questioned whether he was aiding the revolt he replied his army of young pupils was incapable of handling arms, and the latin that he imparted would not serve to much purpose to the revolters. On being asked about the Viscount of Bardez, he said that that nobleman was his friend, and he was sure that he was incapable of raising or abating a sedition or revolt, for the knowledge of the theory of money would certainly lead us to look for commercial paralysis and general discontent, if the currency were not expanding proportionately to the increasing demand for money which England's progress at that period must have of necessity created. Lastly, was convulsions, crises, and periods of national distress followed one another in rapid succession. Committee after committee investigated the cause of the depression in agriculture whilst the general feeling of discontent frequently found expression in Parliamentary Debates. The distress was materially aggravated by the act of 1826, which repealed the act of 1822, permitting the issue of £1 notes. In 1828 in a speech in the House of Commons on a motion to forbid the circulation of Scotch £1 notes in England, Sir James Graham said: "The gentlemen opposite have contrived to reduce the price of corn lower than it has ever been since the Revolution. The miracle was produced by a very simple process namely, that of tampering with the currency. The value of money was heavily increased, while all contracts remained at their nominal amount." In the House of Lords in 1830 in a debate on the Corn Laws Earl Stanhope said: "To what is this universal distress owing? It is to be ascribed to the erroneous basis on which our currency has been placed since 1819. Prices have not fallen in agricultural produce only; the depression has been continuous and universal ever since the Act of 1819 passed, and especially since the suppression of small notes took effect in the beginning of last year. Such a universal and continued depression can be ascribed only to some cause pressing alike upon all branches of industry, and that cause is to be found in the enormous contraction of the currency which has taken place." And so on. Dozens of similar expressions of opinion can be found in the Parliamentary records of the time; it will here suffice to mention that such men as Cobbet, Hudson Gurney, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Polen Russell were unanimous in attributing the fall in prices and the general depression to "the fatal bill of 1819." Although England was obviously suffering from the results of a contraction in the currency, Sir Robert Peel and his advisers were under the spell of the modern school of economists who, regarding money as nothing more than a medium for facilitating the exchange of commodities, could see neither danger in the amount of the "medium" being insufficient for the requirements of the country, nor advantage, in it being somewhat in excess. In both cases a fluctuation in prices would occur that, to use Mill's own words, "would make no difference to anyone." Ricardo and others, blinded by the plausible theories of Smith, and Mill, traced the general distress to every cause except the right one. In the midst of the confusion of opinions, gold was steadily increasing in value, mainly because of the monopoly given to it by the united efforts of Lord Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel, and of the sheepish desire of continental statesmen to imitate England's example; and, in consequence, prices were everywhere falling and commercial failures were numerous.

In 1844 came Sir Robert Peel's crowning blunder—the Bank Charter Act—the law that was so severely condemned by Tooke, Fullarton, Gleyn, Gurney, Lord Ashburton, and many others. Its object was to secure the convertibility of the paper money in circulation, by preventing the issue of any notes against which the Bank of England did not actually hold bullion. It further regulated the powers of issue of all the Banks in England and Wales, but really aimed at the ultimate extinction of the country note and the supremacy of the Bank of England Note, which was henceforth to be as good as gold. Disregarding entirely the business operations of the community and the ever fluctuating wants of trade, it limited the issues of the Bank to £14,000,000. The reader will at once perceive that the tendency of this Bill was identical to that of 1816—it further restricted the circulation and gave an additional value to gold. On more than one occasion the operation of the Bank Act brought England so near to national bankruptcy that an appalling catastrophe was only averted by a suspension of those very clauses which the promoters of the Act flattered themselves would give steadiness to the character of our resources! And still England's statesmen adhered to the Modern Theory of Money. The great financial crisis of 1847 left England in a very an semic condition, and it is not too much to say that her further progress would at this period have been most seriously hampered had it not been for assistance from a source that the great Economical Lights of the day so much despised. The subsequent events cannot be more tersely put before the reader than in the language of Mr. Bain in his "Corner in Gold."

"Suddenly came a bolt from the blue, a real accident: the discovery of gold in Australia and California. That gold saved England's commercial prosperity from the consequences of Peel's restrictive legislation; partly by its positive supply, and partly by frightening other nations, and preventing them, for a time, from copying England and adopting the single gold standard. The two laws of Peel had narrowed the currency to its lowest possible minimum: and the condition of England was more than deplorable: she was dying of inanition. The copious gold that poured in from the mines came just in time to avert a social catastrophe that would have ruined her. The flood of prosperity that followed has drowned the recollection of the miserable state which preceded it. And yet there is a farcical side to the event. To those who had made it the goal of all their efforts to screw up the value of gold, this apparent infinite deluge came like a dish of cold water from the ironical power who sits up aloft and scoffs at the vanity of human endeavour. They started back in dismay, as men leap back from a precipice suddenly yawning at their feet out of the dark, or a hob goblin grinning in their face in the glass. The Political Economists who were to the fore at that time poured their terrified abuse in full stream on that gold which saved us from ruin. They published elaborate books to

A CHRISTMAS REVERIE

IN A HAPPY VALLEY.

IT is Christmas Eve. We have been out all day, and are resting our feet, as nothing al can enjoy it who have been out all day those sun, climbing the sun-kissed hills, which the the "happy valley" where our lot is cast lose next few days. We are spending Christmas in beautiful little white "rest-house," which, rising from the other side of the lake on which it stands, looks like a miniature palace of white marble, its snowy domes and turrets mirrored in the blue waters of the loveliest of tiny lakes. We are in the smallest Native State in the North-West Provinces, the State of Charkhari, and through the kind courtesy of the Rajah, we are quartered in this most delightful of travellers' bungalows for a few days shooting and fishing. We made a royal progress into this quaint old city yesterday at mid-day in a procession of the Rajah's carriages which, with their attendant crowd of chuprassis in scarlet coats and picturesque hangers-on in every variety of fanciful attire, met us at the little station, ten miles away, which had seldom, if ever, witnessed such a stir as the arrival of five sahibs, three ladies, with their cooks, bearers, khitmagars, ayahs, dogs, luggage and rifles.

First we drove down a broad and sandy road, with low forest on either side, where in the distance we caught glimpses of graceful black-buck bounding out of sight, as the sound of approaching carriage wheels disturbed their solitude. Then the road led into the mountains under the thick-crowding trees between frowning rocks ever growing higher and drawing nearer together, till the carriage road became a track, and it seemed to end in the heart of the hills in a *cul-de-sac*, whose high perpendicular sides could be scaled only by flights of steps built against the rocks. But there was no climbing necessary, the road emerged sge in as from a rocky tunnel, and broadening out again brought us in triumph to this picturesque old Hindu city of snowy, flat-roofed houses, nestling on the shores of the lake, mid orchards, gardens and orange groves. Above the city towers the ancient rock-fortress of Charkhari, a grim inaccessible looking fortress enough. A narrow, flagged pathway winds up the steep hill to it. Beneath it, at a little distance from the city, are the Rajah's palaces, the courts of justice, and the public offices, all built, like everything else in this quaint corner of India, of the brownish, tawny stone of the country, and thickly covered with white chunam, which gives the whole place a look of spotless, immaculate purity. The palace stands in a beautiful orange grove, where the golden fruit peeps out among its glossy leaves; not a stone's throw from this is our dwelling place, the charming "rest-house."

It is beautifully situated. From its balconies one looks down into the clear waters of the lake, and fish can be caught from them; while those who wish for more exciting fishing, can take the little boats that are fastened to the bottom of the steps leading down from the broad verandah to the waters, and can row away to the other and wilder side in search of mahseer.

Settling down into our spacious palace and confabulating with the shikari for the morrow, occupied our first afternoon. At 4 o'clock we were informed that his Highness the Maharajah of Charkhari wished to visit us, to bid us welcome to his State. The visit was duly paid. A vision of mauve silk and gold embroidery, gleaming jewels, accompanied by much salaaming and bowing, and faint odours of sandalwood and attar of roses flashed upon us for a few moments; then, this being a day of great importance in his family, his Highness passed on to pray in the largest of the many temples of Charkhari. Judging from the amount of these temples, which are built all over the city, whose expanse of flat roofs is constantly broken by their pointed, white spires and domes, "cleaving the deep blue sky, as with a wedge," Charkhari would seem to be a place of peculiar piety and holiness. Not content with filling their city with temples to every conceivable deity, the Brahmins of the place, so the Pundit informed me, did not rest until they had obtained permission from its ruler to build innumerable smaller shrines in the lake itself. These shrines, which are of the most graceful design, add greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene. Some are built on stakes and others on the little islands, dotted all over the water. At sunset the air is filled with an indescribable sound, the sound of the gentle clashing and clanging of myriads of brazen temple bells, not harsh or loud, but soft, subdued, and wonderfully melodious.

At daybreak this morning we were astir, and as soon as we could get the gaping, idle crowd of hangers-on that seem indispensable to every native *bandabast* to understand that we meant starting, and not talking about it until nightfall, we got underway. The first part of the climb was up the hill between the cool rocks, beside the impetuous brook. Nothing could describe the vagaries of that brook, whose name was, so the shikarry told me, "Shining Water." It did not murmur, it roared and brawled; it did not ripple, it raged and foamed about the boulders that lay in its path, at last, tiring of all restraint, it came down the mountain in seven tremendous leaps, each one more lovely than the last, and reached at the bottom a deep stone bowl, which flung it out again in a shower of spray, forbidding near approach.

As we walked, the sun arose, and I was alternately in raptures over the glowing red sandstone against the saffron sky, and thrilled by the grandeur of the rocks that looked in places as if they had been rent asunder. High up, among the rocks, I saw a dainty, wind-swept garden; there, in a dark niche that might have been scooped out for it by a mighty hand, where scarce a ray of sunlight could penetrate, no human touch could make or mar, were growing, blooming luxuriantly a golden columbine, a rosy star-shaped blossom, unknown to me, and a cluster of "proud cyclamens on long lithe stems that soar."

All kinds of game abound at Charkhari. We saw flocks of wild duck, flights of "koalun" and grouse, seeking a refuge in the happy valley from the icy blasts of the bleak north-west. Teal and snipe abound, too. We returned home late, weary, but laden with booty. The sunset was grand as we rode on in silence on our sulky, gurgling camels. We saw the sun sink to rest, a fiery orb, amid banks and billows of deepest purple and glowing red. Then the sky was suffused with the deep mellow, golden tints of the after-glow. A little foamy cloud dimmed its radiance for a moment, to tell of the flight of a wedge-shaped flock of snow-white pelicans whose spotless plumage gleamed for an instant like silver wings, then as feathers like gold." A sudden whirr overhead, and a wisp of belated snipe flew by seeking the shelter of the jheel beyond. Then, as we neared Charkhari City, where the clanging bells were announcing the end of day, the radiant glow faded from the horizon, and we saw panging serene in the pale saffron sky the young crescent moon.

After our Christmas dinner, which was served with all the solemn rites which the British mind has associated with the Yule-tide feast, we gathered in the verandah, to talk over the events of the day. The ladies, in our absence, had not been idle. In gaudily curtained sedan chairs, they had breasted the rocky height of the fortress, borne by fantastically clad and ferocious looking palkee-bearers, all of whom were armed with quaint dirks and daggers. The fort was guarded by a handful of warriors armed with rusty breech-loaders. No two of these were clad in the same uniform. In fact, their attire was more suggestive of the contents of a theatrical wardrobe than of the stern art of war. The fort contains the summer palace of the Rajah, to which he retreats when the heat of May makes the big palace below insufferable. There is also a curious old Hindu temple there. In the courtyard of this temple is a very old mango tree which has many curious legends attached to it. There is a spectre attached to it which disengages itself from the tree, and flies about in various guises. Sometimes the shape assumed by the phantom is that of a beautiful woman. This spectre never speaks, and seldom moves far from its tree, shrinking back, as if in terror if approached. This tree once grew in the palace garden. Wishing to turn the garden into an orange grove, a former Rajah ordered his gardeners to cut the tree down. A Brahmin, however, knowing that there was a spirit attached to it, begged that he might be allowed to purchase it. Permission was granted, and he took the tree to his home, near the rock temple, and planted it. It grew, flourished, and out of gratitude to the man who had saved it, the tree spirit took the shape of the most beautiful woman ever seen in the State of

ABOUT COOKS AND COOKERY.

…p" not long ago published a …rnal article upon cookery which …t to-day. No name is append… degree of modesty which will …revent people from asking the …rite them to dinner, which otherwise …y would inevitably have done in very consider… …. It is at once wise, chatty, and …among the other articles we may single …on Sir Herbert Maxwell's most agree… …e" "Menuisage" and "W. E. J.'s" …itty discussion of "Names in Novels." …But it is from the cookery article that we hasten to …extract some …here and there at random.

…AT SAVARIN AND GASTRONOMY.

…gue fu manges, et je te dirai ce que …s what you eat, and I will tell you …t …s Brillat Savarin, the high-priest …gastronomy. …Such a doctrine, if it could be one …, would doubtless be a most …hat it …ewood"); but it must be confess… from …difficult to tell a man's c…ding, and …dish as from his han… the table …experience in the scie…out. What …ely given to ordinary …wn from the …for instance, would least goose; that …ueen Elizabeth lik… and William III. …referred cock-a-le… favourite dish was …or that Lord Elgo… III., again, loved …con; or that…ound all other dishes …ton and turnip…on was so utterly in… Duke of …s and drank that his cook— …what he…rope—resigned his office in …best in …

…despair.

…AND THE FATE OF NATIONS.

COOKERY…s the scientific historian of cookery …The writer…time after time the fate of nations …might shedded by the gastronomic failings of the …has been…t of the age; how the progress of great …masters…has been checked by their ignorance or …contempt…of the first principles of cookery; how the …Pope of Alexander was cut short by his inordinate …love of the table; and how Napoleon I. lost the deci… Battle of Leipzig owing to a fit of indigestion …caused by his dining off a shoulder of mutton and …onion sauce. After all, it may be further argued, …that is diplomacy itself—the great peace-preserving …machine of modern times! Nothing but a series of …good dinners, judiciously blended with the delights …of wine and conversation. "Tenez bonne table et …soignez les femmes," was Napoleon's parting advice …to his Ambassador—advice as sound as it was suc… …cessful. History, in fact, shows that the triumphs of …diplomacy fall to the Ambassador who has the …strongest head, the largest appetite, and the best …cook. Talleyrand's dinners at the beginning of this …century were the best in Europe; Prince Metternich's …cellars and "cuisine" were equally admirable; while …Prince Bismark is almost as famous for his gastro… …nomic performances as for his political successes.

THE SORROWS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS CAREME.

Napoleon was no great epicure, eating hurriedly at …all times, and…whenever his appetite prompted him; …but his Chancellor, Cambaceres, kept a sple…table, …and was fortunate in having the illustrious Careme …has his "chef de cuisine." Like others of his class …Careme has left his memories behind him—an amus… …ing record of his vanity and cap…es. In one passage …he complains bitterly of the meanness of Cambaceres, …who took careful notes during dinner of such entrees …as had not been touched, by his guests, and insisted …on their reappearance in the "menu" of the follow… …ing day. "Quel diner! juste ciel!" writes the …indignant "chef." "Je ne veux pas dire que la …desserte" (i. e., the remains of the dinner) "ne puisse …etre utilisee, mais qu'elle ne peut pas donner …un diner de prince et de gastronome eminent. …Quel (sic) parcimonie! Quel (sic) pitie! Quel (sic) …mason!" And he contrasts such conduct with that …of M. de Talleyrand—"un grand seigneur dans le …plus belle acception"—who was on the most cordial …terms with his cook, and devoted more time to the …consideration of "entrees" and "souffles" than to the …affairs of Europe. Careme was bribed by the offer of …£1,000 a year to become "chef" to George IV., and …for a few months he officiated at Carlton House; but …the fogs of England affected his spirits, and he felt …that his merits were not appreciated at their proper …value by his master. "Je lui ai compose une langue …de veau en surprise. Il l'a mange, mais il n'a pas su …de la comprendre."

THE DECLINE OF FRENCH COOKERY.

From 1850 may be traced the decline and fall of …French cookery, so far as the restaurants are concern… …ed, which certainly did not maintain under the …Second Empire the high standard of perfection …which they had reached in the days of Careme and …Beauvilliers. Many of the best "chefs" were attracted …to London by the high salaries offered by the English …nobility and club committees; others were enticed by …American millionaires. Fashion changed, and the …school of great epicures like Brillat Savarin passed …out of date; again, men dined more at home, or if …they dined at a restaurant, they no longer cared to …pay the fabulous prices which their grandfathers had …paid without a murmur. And as the demand for …first-class dinners fell off, so the supply began to …cease. Then came the Franco-German war, which …ruined many of the chief restaurateurs and thorough… …ly demoralized the French "cuisine." "The best …tables," writes Dumas, have been overturned by …death, or revolutions worse than death; cellars have …been broken up, and the most celebrated wines sold …by public auction. Lastly, of recent years there have …been the two great exhibitions, and the plethora of …visitors, the ceaseless crowd of hungry and unappre… …ciative guests, filled the pockets of the restaurateurs …but at the same time gave a final blow to French …cookery, from which it has never recovered.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD APPETITE.

The first condition of gastronomic enjoyment is …undoubtedly a good appetite; and Brillat Savarin …gives us several stories of heroic performances at the …table. One of his friends devoured thirty-two dozen …oysters before sitting down to dinner, and then ate …his meal with the vigour of a man who had been …fasting for some time; another, the vicar of Breg… …nier, disposed of the following dishes at a single …meal:—soup "bouilli" a leg of mutton, a capon, …a large bowl of salad, a large slice of cheese, a …bottle of wine, and a decanter of water. Brillat …Savarin was present, and assures us that "thro… …ing was left of the mutton but the bone, nothing …of the capon but the skeleton, and nothing of the …salad but the bowl—après quoi il se reposa"—as well, …indeed, he might. We are tempted to add …one more story, which we believe has not as yet …found its way into print. On the Derby day, a few …years ago, a well-known man of business—let us call …him Mr. X.—went down to Epsom with the rest of …the world, and, after the great race was over, be… …thought himself of lunch. It was then four o'clock, …and he was ravenously hungry. Seeing no friendly …coach or carriage at hand, he entered one of the …refreshment booths, where a three-and-sixpenny …meal was provided for all comers. He attacked …some ribs of beef, and soon cleared them to the …bone; then he "went for" a chicken, which also …disappeared; finally, he espied a pigeon-pie at the …other end of the table, which had not yet been …touched, and ordered the waiter to bring it to him. …But the waiter, after a whispered conference with …an individual in black, who had been observing …Mr. X.'s performances with suspicion and alarm, …came and said confidentially, "If you please, sir, …the governor says as how he won't charge you …nothing for anything, if you'll go away at once." …Mr. X., however, insisted on his rights, and declined …this obliging offer; then he proceeded to make a …vigorous onslaught on the pigeon-pie.

"AN UNWHOLESOME SORT OF POULTICE."

In the earlier part of this century English cookery, …both in middle-class households and in public places …of entertainment, was a byword among the nations …for its coarseness and insipidity; and we were still …open to Voltaire's reproach of having fifty religions …and only one sauce, that sauce apparently being …melted butter, as the bread sauce, on which our Eng… …lish cook so justly prides herself, is regarded by our …French neighbours as an unwholesome form of poul… …tice. . . . Of late years there has undoubtedly been …an improvement in our middle-class kitchens. The …National School of Cookery at South Kensington and …Mrs. Marshall's practical lectures on the subject have …done much to educate the rising generation of cooks; …and while the number of cookery books published of …late years would stock a small library, some of them …(and these are by no means the worst) are written by …ladies, who have gone far to disprove Dr. Johnson's …opinion of their incapacity in such a matter.

IN PRAISE OF ENGLISH COOKERY.

After all that has been said on the shortcomings …and demerits of English cookery, it is at least curious …that two of the most famous "chefs" of modern …times—Ude, who was at one time head cook …at Windsor, and Urbain Dubois, "chef" to the …Emperor of Austria—should have expressed their …deliberate opinion that English cookery, when …well done, was better than that of any other …country in the world. The material, they maintained, …is quite rightly was far superior—the …English beef and mutton having a finer flavour, …and requiring no adjuncts in the way of sauce provid… …ed that it was properly cooked and they might have …added that according to the distance of Paris from the …sea-coast, fresh fish, especially salmon, is rarely procur… …able, and still more rarely served up, even in the first …class restaurants. Certainly there are some standard …English dishes which in their own way are difficult to …beat; and Lord Dudley (the grandfather of the pre… …sent earl) used to declare that "turtle soup, a small …turbot, a neck of venison, ducklings and green peas, …and apricot tart, formed a dinner fit for an Emperor." …All these are distinctly national dishes, and so far we …may pride ourselves upon having mastered that which …(unless it is deliberately spoiled in the cooking) is of …the highest merit in the eyes of a gastronomist, …and adds strength and dignity to the most elaborate …"menu." But when it comes to a question of "en… …trees," and "rechauffes," and "petits plats" the case …is different; and this is just where an English cook …breaks down and a French cook excels.

HOW TO ASSIST AT ONE'S OWN APOTHEOSIS.

We may sum up the laws and requirements of a …dinner which shall combine simplicity with excel… …lence. The number of guests should never exceed …twelve; the room should be warm, but not unduly …close; the table well lighted; waiting quiet and …unobtrusive; the dishes choice, but few in number; …the wines of the first quality, each in its degree; …the men should be spirited without pretension, and …the women pleasant without coquetry;" "nobody …should leave before eleven, but everybody should be …in bed before twelve; whoever," Brillat Savarin con… …cludes, "has been a guest at a dinner combining all …these conditions, may be said to have assisted at his …own apotheosis."

M. A. WADDINGTON, a relative of the late French Ambassador to England, and professor at the University of Lyons, has long been at work on an exhaustive history of the Dutch Republic between 1630 and 1650. The first volume, covering the period up to 1642, is in the press.—Several members of the band of young writers associated with the "Mercure de France" are about to issue volumes. M. Jollivet Castelot has ready a plequette L'Alchimie, of which the title is sufficient indication of the contents. Le Cabier Rose et Noir, by Andre Lebey, and LeVerzer Doré, by Vanloo Rambosson, are volumes of poetry.—The next volume in the series of Great French Writers, in course of publication by Hachette, will treat of La Fontaine. The book is from the pen of M. G. Lafenestre, of the French Institute, and will be out by the end of the week.—M. Rene Lavollée has finished the third volume of his bulky and important work on the condition of the working classes in Europe. This volume, which concludes the work, deals with England.

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THE P. AND O. ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ending Sept. 30, submitted at the forty-fifth annual meeting held in London on Dec. 31st, states that the net surplus, including £8209 brought forward, amounted to £377,209, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid on the deferred stock, and the limits of a further payment of 2½ per cent. on the former and 5½ per cent. on the latter, per contra of 5 per cent. on the preferred and 10 per cent. on the deferred stock for the year. The payments thus paid and payable are therefore equal to 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of £2,320,000. A balance of £5,467 will be carried forward. The total tonnage of the fleet ammounts to 266,391 tons:—

"Five of the seven steamers which were being constructed at the date of the last report have been delivered by the builders, and have entered on active service. The two large passenger and mail ships, which are being built at Greenock and Belfast respectively, are already far advanced, and it is to be hoped that the unfortunate labour troubles which have recently sprung up in these quarters will not retard their progress to any material extent. Within the last few days the Coromandel and Manila, have been chartered as transports by Government for service in connection with the pending Ashantee expedition. After prolonged negotiations commenced at the request of the Italian Government, the directors recently entered into a contract with that Government, for a mail service between Venice and Egypt, which is to continue for five years, the subsidy being fixed at the rate of 500,000 lire per annum. In the report of December, 1893, the directors alluded to a collision which had occurred between the Japanese war vessel Chishima and the company's steamer Ravenna in November of the previous year, which unfortunately was followed by the loss of the Japanese vessel and a large number of her crew. The Japanese Government advanced very heavy claims against the company in consequence of this disaster, so serious, indeed, in amount, that the directors could do nothing except fight the case all along the line. They accordingly entered a counter-action for the damage sustained by the company, which, though by no means grave in proportion to the Japanese claim, was sufficiently important. The final decision has only been given recently, to the effect that the company's counter-claim was inadmissible, in the British Consular Court, although that Court is possessed of Admiralty jurisdiction, and is, in fact, the tribunal before which the company were being sued by the Government of Japan. This decision was given by the Privy Council, subsequent to a judgment in the company's favour having been delivered by the Appeals Court in Shanghai. The company, therefore, if they had gained the main cause, would have had to seek their redress in the native courts of Japan. As three years had elapsed since the date of the collision, and as the collection of witnesses, especially Japanese witnesses, and the effective gathering together of evidence which would have had to be tendered in the Consular Court, on the real facts of the collision was a somewhat difficult business, while the result of such law-suits is, according to the experience of the directors, very uncertain, they eventually acted to the best of their judgment in compromising the matter for a sum less by one-half than the amount of the company's statutory liability, if the case had proceeded and it had been held that both ships were to blame. As a Naval Court acquitted the company's officers of blame for this lamentable accident, the directors would have felt bound to proceed with the matter if a compromise had not been accepted by the Japanese Government of a totally different character to the claim put forward by them. It only remains to be mentioned that the loss incurred through this unfortunate affair has been fully provided for in the accounts of the year. The damage sustained by the Ravenna was, as a matter of precaution, written off previously. In the last half-yearly report the directors were enabled to state that a distinct improvement in receipts had been shown, but that the advantage thus gained had been almost entirely neutralised by a heavy fall in the rates of exchange. During the last six months of the financial year the freight receipts have not been maintained at a point corresponding to that which they reached during the earlier period of the year, owing mainly to the fact that the homeward Indian rates had declined to a very low range, lower indeed than they have ever previously reached, except during the very unfavourable season of 1891-2. At Bombay there had also been a great deficiency of produce for shipment, and viewing the conditions which have prevailed, both at that port and Calcutta, it may be roughly estimated that the rates have been at least 20 per cent. lower during the present than they were in the previous year. Nor have the company's returns in the Australian homeward trade been fully maintained during the last few months. On the other hand, the China and Japan traffic has been, on the whole, better than that of last year. The outward trade to India has been disappointing, chiefly in consequence of the low exchange which has prevailed, although the import duties have also, no doubt, produced an unfavourable tendency in this respect. The exports to Australia at the end of last year set in with some buoyancy, for the first time for three-years have not continued to grow." A slight improvement has, however, manifested itself in the outward China and Japan business, but here again rates are lower now than they were at the commencement of the financial year. Summing up the general effect presented by the freight returns for the year, it is to be observed that while the total amount earned is in excess of the receipts of 1892-4, this is entirely due to the fact that the newer vessels have been able to carry more cargo. The same condition has also influenced the passenger traffic, in which the earnings are larger, owing, in a great measure, to the increased accommodation afforded. The addition of vessels of large tonnage to the fleet, while thus safeguarding the revenue, has necessarily increased the expenditure, particularly in Sues Canal charges, wages, &c. The great drop in exchange has, moreover, produced an adverse difference of £40,000 in the accounts of this, as compared with those of last year.

ROYAL SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY.

LORD KELVIN'S address at the annual meeting of the Royal Society, on Nov. 30, touched upon several topic of great interest. His references to Arthur Cayley, Huxley, and Pasteur, and among the nineteen Fellows and foreign members who have passed away during the year, contained very graceful tributes:—

"In Cayley," he said, "we have lost one of the makers of mathematics, a poet in the true sense of the word, who made real for the world the ideas which his ever fertile imagination created for himself. He was the Senior Wrangler of my freshman's year at Cambridge, and I well remember to this day the admiration and awe with which, before the end of my first term, just fifty-four years ago, I had learned to regard his mathematical powers. When a little later, I attained to the honour of knowing him personally, the awe was evapor ted by the sunshine of his genial kindness; the admiration has remained unabated to this day, and his friendship has been one of the valued possessions of my life. While we mourn his departure from among us, we know with gratitude that he has left an imperishable monument of his life's work in the grand edition of his mathematical papers which the Cambridge Press of Cambridge gives to the world." Of Prof. Huxley, after reciting his biological labours, Lord Kelvin added: "In the nine volumes of collected essays which he has left us we find everywhere traces of acute and philosophical thought. When he introduced the word 'agnostic' to describe his own feeling with reference to the origin and continuance of life he confessed himself to be in the presence of mysteries on which science had not been strong enough to enlighten us; and he chose the term wisely and well. It is a word which, even though negative in character, may be helpful to all philosophers and theologians. If religion means strenuousness in doing right and trying to do right, who has relieved the life of a religious man better than Huxley?" In commemorating the work of Louis Pasteur in founding the germ theory of disease, the President remarked that Helmholtz had in his earliest work proved almost to a certainty that the actual process of living creatures was, as he called it; bacterinni, as we more commonly call it now—is necessary for either fermentation or putrefaction. Pasteur gave complete demonstration of that conclusion, and early expanded it to vast and previously unthought of spheres. The first great practical application of Pasteur's views were made by Lister about 1863-65, then his lordship's colleague in the University of Glasgow, and now to be his successor in the presidency of the Royal Society. Without wasting words to prove theoretically that white stones falling together may," said Lord Kelvin, "as we all believe they have actually done, make a solar system, with a habitable planet or planets, they cannot make a man or a microbe, or an organism with life in any sense of the word. Pasteur set about to trace the antecedents of every microbe he met with, and he found for it in every case a living thing, wether in the air, or in water, or in earth." Naturally, the President again alluded to the discovery of argon and helium, remarking in regard to the latter and more recently discovered substance, that Lockyer, who recognised its spectroscopic line thirty years ago, considered that it is not one gas, but a mixture of gases. If this should prove to be true, the discovery would be several times as interesting as if the helium should prove to be only a signgle element.

The medals were then awarded as follows:—The Copley Medal to Dr. Karl Weierstrass for investigations in mathematics; the Royal Medal to Prof. James Alfred Ewing, F.R.S., for inquiries on magnetic induction in iron and other metals; the Davy Medal to Prof. William Ramsay for his researches in chemistry and physics, and particularly the discovery of argon and helium; and a Royal Medal to Dr. John Murray for his services in connection with the Challenger expedition.

The society also elected to it the officers and council for the ensuing year, as follows:—

President, Sir Joseph Lister, Bart.; treasurer, Sir John Evans, K. C. B.; secretaries, Professor Michael Foster and Lord Rayleigh; foreign secretary, Mr. Edward Frankland; other members of the Council, Mr. William Crookes, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Lazarus Fletcher, Mr. Walter Holbrook Gaskell, Mr. William Huggins, Lord Kelvin, Professor Alexander B. W. Kennedy, Professor Horace Lamb, F.R.S., Professor Edwin Lankester, M. A., Professor Charles Lapworth, Major Percy Alexander MacMahon, R.A., Professor John Henry Poynting, D. Sc., Professor Arthur William Rucker, Osbert Salvin, M. A., Professor Harry Marshall Ward, D.Sc., Admiral William James Lloyed Wharton, C. B.

In the evening the anniversary dinner of the society was held at the Hotel Metropole, Sir J. Lister presiding. Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and, referring to an additional grant of £1000 a-year which the Treasury had agreed to make to the Royal Society for the publication of scientific matter, said it was but a small recognition of what the Government owed to the Royal Society, whose members were frequently called on by the Departments to assist in solving difficult problems. The toast of "The Royal Society" was proposed by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and acknowledged by the President.—Sir George Stokes proposed the health of the retiring president, and Lord Kelvin responded.—The President proposed the health of "The Medallists," and Sir J. Evans "The Guests," the latter toast being acknowledged by M. Marey, president of the French Academy of Sciences, and Sir F. Mowatt.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MISS BRADDON, the authoress of Ships that Pass in the Night and other stories, has returned to London after a brief visit to this country. She has evidently been there for eighteen months, and is likely to make her second stay fully as long as her first. She will publish a novel in the spring dealing with English life, but she is working up her California experiences into a series of short stories, to be produced later in 1895, which will show to the English public quite a new phase of life in the "new world." Miss Harraden's friends will be glad to know that she has quite recovered her health.

The biography of the late Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle, by Canon Rawnsley, will be published next week. The Bishop was an interesting personality in the Church of England, and this work deals with his career in a full and authoritative way. Mr. John Murray will at the same time also publish the volume of Dean Stanley's correspondence which Mr. Rowland Prothero has been preparing. The interest aroused by the publication of the Dean's Life, and frequent request for more of his letters, have led to the comuilation of the book. It comprises a selection of his letters to members of his family and personal friends, and, by permission, many of those he wrote to the Queen.

Lord Clarence Paget's autobiography, which his relative, Sir Arthur Otway, has edited, will be ready in January. The vet-ran Admiral kept diaries during his active service in connection with the Crimean struggle and other wars. Another personal book which Messrs. Chapman have in preparation is a series of Recollections of Paris by Captain the Hon. D. A. Bingham. It deals with Captain Bingham's experiences in Paris during the most interesting phases the French capital has passed through since the Revolution. A third book to be expected from the same firm is of a totally different character as the title, "The Present Evolution of man would indicate. The writer is Mr G. Archdall Reid, and his specific subject some of the burning biological questions of the day.

Mr. Elkin Mathews hopes to publish no fewer than three books of new verse next week. One is by Miss Emily Hickey, who was prominently identified with the foundation of the Browning Society, and is entitled simply Poems. Another is the late Mr. Roden Noel's My Sea and other Poems, and the third is the initial volume of Mr. Mathews's "Shilling Garland." This little work is a First Book of London Visions, by Mr. Laurence Binyon, and his intention eventually is to write another series of the Visions. The second number of the Shilling Garland will, however, be by Mr. Robert Bridges, and, like its companions, it will have a tasteful cover, designed by Mr. Selwyn Image.

The Sister Dominions: Through Canada to Australia by the New Imperial Highway is the title of a new work by Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., which will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Ward and Downey. This is the new route to and from the Antipodes which Mr. Chamberlain has decided to support and to subsidise from the Imperial Exchequer, so that Mr. Hogan's description of it from personal obs-rvation and experience will appear at a very opportune time. The book is about equally divided between Canada and Australia, and may be described as Greater Britain up to date.

Mr. Stead is about to follow up his very successful and admirable series of Penny Poets by a series of Penny Novels. His view is that in order to wean the boy readers of "penny dreadfuls" away from their appetising but exceedingly unwholesome dish, it is no use setting before them complete long novels—such as those of Scott, for instance—but they must have shorter books as spicy to good ends as those to which they are accustomed are for bad ends. Early in the New Year, therefore, a series of penny popular novels will begin with Mr. Rider Haggard's She, the author and Messrs. Longmans having given their consent.

Mr. John Lane is about to publish in his Mayfair Set a volume entitled for Plain Women Only. The writer is "George Fleming" who outside this "guerre" is a lady, Miss Fletcher. She has written several well-known novels, and For Plain Women Only is a series of dialogues between an aunt and a nephew. The aunt talks about bonnets, and mirrors and ruffles and such things, with the purpose of instructing the nephew on how a plain woman can make herself attractive. Two other volumes in the Mayfair Set The Feasts of Autolycus, by Mrs. E B Pennell, and Mrs Albert Grundy, by Mr. Harold Frederic, will appear early in the spring.

Two important publications dealing with artistic advertisement posters are in preparation in Paris. Under the title Les Affiches Etrangeres Illustrees will be issued by subscription a work containing some 200 reproductions, about sixty of them in colour, of English, American, and Belgian posters. The text to accompany the illustrations will be the work of three specialists, who, however, have not been decided on as yet. Boudet is the publisher. In the second place the Imprimerie Chaix will start next month a monthly publication: Les Maitres de l' Affiche. Each issue will contain four reproductions in colours and Dudly Hardy's A Gaiety Girl and Julius Price's An Artist's Model will be included in the first one. Besides the French, the English, Belgian, Italian, German, and American artists will be represented.

The diaries of George, Earl of Carlisle, which Lord Morpeth is editing, will be ready shortly after Christmas. They begin in 1843, or shortly before Lord Carlisle first took political office, and come down to his death, which occurred in 1864. He enjoyed intimate acquaintance with the political, literary, and social personages of the time, and makes many allusions to them in these records. Mr. Edward Arnold, who publishes the work, will also issue somewhat later Mr. Douglas Freshfield's book on the exploration of the Caucasus. It is to be in two volumes, and will be notable for its fine series of pictures, mostly reproduced from photographs.

The books published shortly by Messrs. Gay and Bird include a new edition of Longfellow's Hiawatha and Oliver Wendell Holmes's Year Book. The Longfellow volume will have a full score of page illustrations by Mr. Frederic Remington, who bases his pictures of Indians and Indian life on years of intimate study. An etched portrait of Longfellow, showing how he looked at the time Hiawatha was written, is to be given. Similarly the Year Book of selected passages from Dr. Holmes is to have a portrait of the winning author of the Autocrat, showing him as he appeared in his eighty-fourth year.

There will most probably be an English issue of an interesting American series of books which Messrs. Appleton have in hand. It is intended to illustrate the characteristic life of the Far West before the epoch to which it belongs has altogether disappeared. For example, the first volume, by Mr. George Bird Grinnell, gives The Story of the Indian, with a fine series of photographs to illustrate it. Other volumes will deal with the Western cowboy, the pioneer railway builder, and so on; and the series will be entitled The Story of the West. The books are in each case to be written by men having a familiar knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Albert Shaw has written a work, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish, on municipal government in Europe. He does not include his country, because he has already published a book on municipal government here. He takes Paris as the key to his subject, and calls the French capital a "typical modern city." He then deals with the French municipal system generally, and passes to the systems of Belgium, Holland, and Spain. He outlines the framework of German municipal government, and traces recent progress in Italy. The two great Austro-Hungarian cities, Vienna and Budapest, also find their place in Mr. Shaw's book.

Mr. Quiller-Couch's odd title "Ia" over his story in Yule Tide has puzzled people, and he has been asked to explain. The way to pronounce it, he says, is "I-a," as nearly as possible like the end of Sophia. He did not foresee the difficulty about the pronunciation until he had got too fond of the name to want to alter it. It is borrowed from a Cornish saint Ia or Iva the patroness of St. Ives, but the real Ia was an Irish saint of the fifth century. The story is a Cornish one, and in a measure is founded on the traditions of a cholera visitation of Cornwall.

An English translation of the series of Dumas the elder on Celebrated Crimes is to be published in eight volumes by Messrs. Nicols. The translation is by Mr. I. G. Burnham, and it will be illustrated after original drawings by MM. Wagrez, De Los Rios, and Frederic. These historical writings were published during the lifetime of Dumas, and are a description and record of the celebrated crimes of history, as, for instance, the execution of Mary Stuart. The edition is produced in three forms, on specially-made ribbed paper, on Japanese vellum, and, thirdly, with a perfect wealth of those attractions which are dear to the book-collector.

A peripatetic parson on life in the Pacific, sums up a book which Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will publish next week. The phrase "a peripatetic parson" is used by the author himself, who is the Rev. T Eykyn, and the title of the book is Parts of the Pacific. An American humourist to whom Mr. Eykyn had been relating some of his Pacific experiences, suggested that he should commit them to writing. That he has done, and his volume relates to North Queensland, New Caledonia, Samoa, Hawaii, and the coast of North America. Such matters as emigration, missions, and the Kanaka labour question are touched upon.

Unsolved Mysteries is the title under which Messrs. Digby, Long and Co. will publish immediately a book by Mrs. Tweedale. Mrs Tweedale is the daughter of the late Robert Chambers, of publishing fame, and grand daughter of Dr. Robert Chambers, L.L.D., author of Vestiges of Creation.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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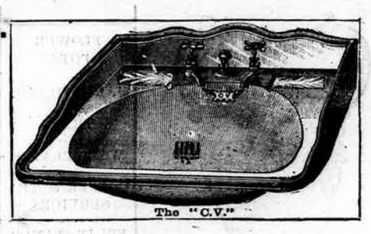

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

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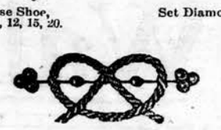

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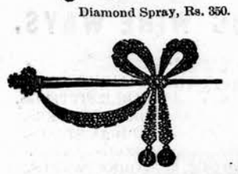

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BOMBAY.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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TRADE MARK

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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

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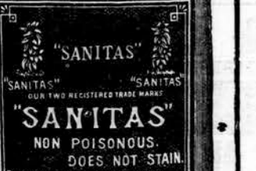

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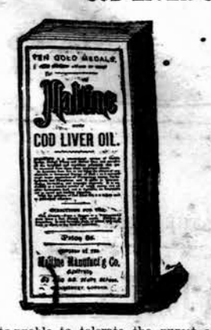

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